The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal---Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement. Advertising. &c. &c.

At $2 00 per annum, strictly in advance; — $2.50 if not; $2 75, if payment is delayed.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements $1.25 per square for 3 weeks; " 25 " for each cent.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. LXVI. GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16, 1864. NO. 41.

Gettysburg Railroad.

THREE TRAINS A DAY.—Trains over the Gettysburg Railroad now run as follows:

DEPARTURES.

First train leaves Gettysburg at 8, A. M., with passengers for Harrisburg and the North, East and West.

Second train leaves Gettysburg at 11.30, A. M., with passengers for Baltimore.

Third train leaves Gettysburg at 3, P. M., with passengers for Harrisburg and the North, East and West.

ARRIVALS.

First train arrives at Gettysburg at 11.30, A. M., with passengers from Harrisburg.

Second train arrives at Gettysburg at 1.45, P. M., with passengers from Baltimore.

Third train arrives at Gettysburg at 6, P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg and the North, East and West.

R. McCURDY, Pres't.

June 7.

Important to Farmers.

THE cheapest and best "Thresher and Cleaner" is Wheeler & Melick's Improved Patent Railway Power and combined THRESHER AND CLEANER." This machine is manufactured at the small advance of 10 per cent. over that of last year. The farmers are readily adopting it everywhere. It saves labor, and expense, and does more and better work than any other machine. Price of a two-horse machine $300, of a three-horse machine $350.—These prices embrace everything complete. This machine has advantages that are greatly superior to any other. One is that it can be used entirely in the Barn floor, and that the power can be conveniently used for cutting fodder, selling corn, cutting straw, sawing wood, &c. And it requires less power and fewer hands than any other.

PALMER'S EXCELSIOR SELF-SUSTAINING HORSE PITCHFORK, has many advantages over others, among which are: it is self-sustaining, requiring no attention until its load is to be discharged. By the use of the pulleys furnished with the forks it will swing directly over the mow, when it discharges its load, by simply pulling the cord. It has a handle but 18 inches in length. This patent has been awarded the premium at the New York State Fair, and at all the County Fairs, wherever exhibited.

SMITH'S GREEN MOUNTAIN SHINGLE AND HEADING MACHINE, is a new and valuable improvement in machines for manufacturing Shingle and Heading, cutting obliquely, or otherwise, any desired thickness or length, up to 24 inches. This Machine can be set up and run by an ordinary water power. It will saw one thousand shingles per hour.

Mr. Robert Black, of Fayetteville, Franklin county, Pa., is the Sole Agent for Franklin and Adams counties. Any information desired respecting any or all of these machines can be obtained by either calling upon in person, or addressing him by letter. Persons wishing any of these machines will please make their orders soon, as it requires some time to get them from the manufacturer. None will be ordered but those that are sold. They will be furnished at manufacturer's prices, transportation added.

CERTIFICATE OF A. K. M'CLURE.

CHAMBERSBURG, May 17, 1864.

ROBERT BLACK, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have thoroughly tested the Tread-power in running all kinds of Machinery about the Barn, and I have had the most approved Lever-powers tried at my Barn also, and I unhesitatingly recommend the Tread-power. I can run my machinery—thresher and cleaner, corn sheller, chopping-mill, fodder-cutter, and circular saw, with a two-horse Tread-power, and the power is ample and two horses can give the same if not greater power than four can with the lever-power, and the labor is no more severe on the horses. In short, I regard the Tread-power, as having every advantage over the Lever-power, and it must soon be universally adopted by farmers.

Very Respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. K. M'CLURE.

Apply to the undersigned in Fayetteville Franklin county. ROBERT BLACK.

May 24.—3m.

First National Bank of Gettysburg,

HAS been designated a Depository and Financial Agent of the United States, and will buy Gold and Silver, Coupons on Government Bonds, furnish 5-20 and 10-40, U. S. Bonds, and other Government Securities.—Collections made promptly on all accessible points. GEO. ARNOLD,

June 28. Cashier.

Hardware and Groceries.

THE subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &c.,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, May 17.

Coal—Coal—Coal.

SHEADS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms Cash.

Come One! Come All!

They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7. [Feb. 26.

For Sale.

A VERY DESIRABLE FARM, adjoining the Borough of Gettysburg, containing 123 ACRES, buildings and land good; will be sold on very accommodating terms.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Albums! Albums! Albums!

JUST received a large and beautiful assortment of Photograph Albums, which we offer below City prices.

Dec. 15. TYSON & BRO.

Choice Poetry.

COME BACK.

Come back! bright hours of sunny, happy childhood,
Come back to gladden dreary life awhile,
Bringing glad memories of tree and wildwood,
Where low brooks babble, and the bright skies smile.

We have grown sordid, heartless, and unloving,
In acting with the world a worldly part;
And yet, when Memory breaketh o'er our spirits
Whispering of childhood, how the bright tears start!

Come back, glad hopes that perished in your dawning,
Whose music ringeth on the heartstrings yet:
Oh! how their dying clouded life's young morning,
With a great anguish time cannot forget?

Cling to us still the widely scattered ashes,
From ruined castle and from fallen shrine;
Bright hopes! gone down amid the rush of ages
Ye leave this impress of your lives divine.

Come back! dead forms in the churchyard's silence lying,
Come back, to gladden home and life again!
List ye! for lo! a still small voice seems sighing
That all our longing wishes are in vain.

In vain, in vain! mute are the lips that blessed us,
Closed the loved eyes forever, evermore.
Down the dim future, journey fearless onward,
For we shall greet them on a heavenly shore.

Our Father claimed the bright hopes that we cherished,
Lest in the coming future, far and dim,
We should cling closer to the things He gave us,
Learning to love them more than life—than Him.

Good-bye to childhood's sunny moments,
Since their wild gladness cometh not again,
Make those bright days our altar, pure and holy,
One more bright link for Memory's mystic chain.

Miscellaneous.

Secret Prayer.

Besides the open return, there is a secret reward of a secret prayer. There is a peculiar and present joy in communion with God. The deepest pleasures are the purest; and of all pleasures the purest is the peace of God. To feel that He is love—to draw so near to Him as to forget the world, so near as to lose the love of sin—is of all pleasures the sweetest, of all blessedness the purest and most profound. And next to high communion with God—next to this joy of passions lulled, and sin slain, and self forgotten in adoring fellowship with the Father of lights, is their sedate comfort, who can pour their griefs into their heavenly Father's bosom, or who feel that they have bespoken help against toils and trials at their heavenly Father's hand. To know that God is near—to know that he is trusted, honored, loved, to feel that you are acting toward him as a reverential and affectionate child, and that he is feeling toward you as a gracious and compassionate father—there is in itself an exquisite satisfaction, a present reward.—*Rev. James Hamilton.*

Respect the Aged.

Many an old person has the pain—not bodily, but sharper still—of feeling himself in the way. Some one wants his place.—His very chair in the chimney corner is grudged him. He is a burden to son or daughter. The very arm which props him is taken away from some productive labor. As he sits at the table, his own guests are too idle or too unkind to make him a sharer in their mirth. They grudge the trouble of that raised voice which alone could make him one of them; and when he speaks, it is only to be put aside as ignorant, or despised as old fashioned and obsolete. O, little do younger persons know their power of giving pain or pleasure! It is a pain, for any man, still in this world, to be made to feel that he is no longer of it; to be driven in upon his own little world of conscious isolation and buried enjoyment.—But this is his condition; and if any fretfulness or querelousness of temper has aggravated it—if others love him not, because he is not amiable—shall we pity that condition the less? shall we upbraid it with that fault which is itself the worst part of it?—*Good Words.*

On Preaching.

I never suffered myself to criticise it, but acted on the uniform principle of endeavoring to obtain from what I heard, all the edification it afforded. This is a principle I would warmly recommend to my young friends in the present day; for nothing can be more mischievous than for learners to turn teachers, and young hearers critics. I am persuaded it is often the means of drying up the waters of life in the soul; and sure I am, that exact method of weighing words and balancing doctrines which we hear, is a miserable exchange for tenderness of spirit and the dew of heaven.—*J. J. Gurney.*

Hospitality in the House of God.

Every church that would prosper must show proper attention to strangers. It should be seen that they are promptly and courteously provided with seats, and made to feel that they have a cordial welcome there. Kind words should greet them as they go. Should they come again, let them meet with the same reception. Whether rich or poor, they should not be overlooked or neglected. They have claims as strangers, irrespective of all outward distinction. Let us see that they have prompt attention.

The evening is the time for social delight. The fountains of pleasure, like many springs in nature which stop in the daytime, bubble up in the bosoms of companions at nightfall.

The Closing Scene.

Let all remember that the closing scene of life must sooner or later be realized.—Your friends shall stand round your dying bed, in the heart sinking stillness of anxious suspense, gazing through tears of affectionate anguish on your changing countenance and watching for that breath that shall part you from time forever. O, that when that breath shall be drawn by you, with the softness that leaves attending relations uncertain whether it has passed your lips, or shall be heaved aloud with the strongest convulsive gaspings of violent dissolution, you may possess in your departure the blessed hope of the gospel—that when you are laid in the mansions of silence, it may be said over you with truth by surviving friends, sorrowful yet rejoicing, 'blessed are the dead that die in the Lord; that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.'

A Polite Hint.

Rev. Mr. H——was stationed at Appleton, Wisconsin, and was very much annoyed on the first Sabbath by the whispering and other improper conduct of some young gentlemen present. He stopped his discourse and fixing his eyes upon the offenders, said, "I very much dislike to reprove any one in a congregation where I am not acquainted, as I am afraid of making as great a mistake as Brother R—— once made at F——. While preaching his first sermon he was very much disturbed by the misconduct of an individual in the congregation, who, though several times reproved by Brother R——, only behaved the worse for it through the whole sermon. As Brother R—— was leaving the church after services, one of the brethren accosted him with, 'Brother, didn't you know that man you reproved to day was a fool?' It is needless to add that the nuisance was abated.

FOUND HIS MATCH.—We heard and saw a good thing yesterday. In Court of Sessions a petty case was being tried. A well known criminal lawyer, who prides himself on his skill in cross examining a witness, had an odd looking genius upon whom to operate. The witness was a boss shoemaker:

"You say, sir, that the prisoner is a thief?"

"Yes, sir—cause why—she confessed it."

"And you also swear that she bound shoes for you subsequent to her confession of theft?"

"I do, sir."

"Then (giving a sagacious look to the court) we are to understand that you employ dishonest people to work for you, even after their rascalities are known?"

"Of course; how else could I get assistance from a lawyer?"

Amusing Incident.

Charles Gates, a minor son of Wm. K. Gates, of Lee, wished to enlist three years ago, but his aged parents objected to it.—One morning he was sent to drive the cows to pasture, on his way to work, taking his dinner with him. But at night he did not come back, because he had run away and enlisted in the 10th regiment. He remained through the three years without a furlough, and returned with the regiment unharmed by rebel bullets. He arrived in the old pasture at home one night last week, just at "cow-time," and leisurely drove up the same old cows as if he hadn't been away for three years. His "reception" was a joyful one, none the less so because his coming was a complete surprise.

A POLITE JUDGE.—Some curious stories are told of the uniform politeness of Aaron Graham, an English judge, while on the bench. In his day it was usual to suspend judgment in the criminal cases till the conclusion of the assizes, and deliver all the sentences in a lump. A name had been accidentally omitted in the list of capital punishments, of which he was reminded on coming to the end of the list. "Oh, yes, I see, John Thompson; John Thompson, I beg your pardon; you are also to be hanged by the neck till you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your miserable soul, too!"

Dr. Mead calling one day on a gentleman severely afflicted with the gout, found, to his surprise, the disease gone, and the patient rejoicing on his recovery over a bottle of wine. "Come on, Doc," said he, "you are just in time to taste this battle of Madeira, it is the first of a pipe that's just been broached." "Ah!" replied the Doctor shaking his head, "these pipes of Madeira are the cause of all your suffering." "Well, then," replied the gay incurable, "fill your glass, for we have found out the cause, and the sooner we get rid of it the better."

UNCLE SAM'S PUPS.—A post-office clerk sends the following: "A man called at our general delivery one day, when I happened for the moment to be engaged elsewhere in the office. He whistled loudly. I stepped to the window and savagely inquired, 'Whose dog he was whistling for?' 'One of Uncle Sam's pups,' said he, quite composedly. I had nothing to say."

There is something eminently human and life like in the following car dialogue betwixt a man and his wife: "My dear, are you comfortable in that corner?" "Quite, thank you, dear." "Sure there is plenty of room for your feet?" "Quite sure, love." "And no cold air from the window by your ear?" "Quite certain, darling." "Then, my dear, I'll change places with you."

A Noble Spirit of Self Sacrifice.

A New Hampshire regiment, in the Army of the Potomac, had been engaged in several successive battles, very bloody and very desperate, and in each engagement had been distinguishing themselves more and more; but their successes had been very dearly bought, both in men and officers. Just before taps, the word came that the fort they had been investing was to be stormed by daybreak the next morning, and they were invited to lead the "forlorn hope." For a time the brain of the colonel fairly reeled with anxiety. The post of honor was the post of danger, but in view of all the circumstances, would it be right, by the acceptance of such a proposition, to involve his already decimated regiment in utter annihilation? He called his long and well trained chaplain into council with him, and asked what was to be done, and the chaplain advised him to let the men decide it for themselves. At the colonel's request he stated to the regiment all the circumstances. Not one in twenty probably would be left alive after the first charge. Scarcely one of the entire number would escape death, except as they were wounded or taken prisoners. No one would be compelled to go if he did not go with all his heart. Think it over, men, calmly and deliberately, and come back at 12 o'clock and let us know your answer.—True to the appointed time, they all returned. "*All?*" said I. "Yes, sir, *all, without exception*, and all of them ready for service or for sacrifice! Now, said the chaplain, go to your tents and write your letters; settle all your worldly business, and whatever sins you have upon your consciences unconfessed and unforgiven, ask God to forgive them. As usual, I will go with you, and the Lord do with us as seemeth him good. The hour came, the assault was made; on these noble spirits rushed into "the imminent deadly breach," right into the jaws of death. But, like Daniel, when he was thrown into the lion's den, it pleased God that the lion's mouth should be shut. Scarcely an hour before the enemy had secretly evacuated the fort, and the forlorn hope entered into full possession without the loss of a single man!

The Clod that Came to Life.

A gentleman who was arranging the grounds around his house, stumbled over a lump of earth which had tolled from a new unloaded heap of gravel. He kicked it aside, and bade the gardener's son to remove it with other rubbish. The boy carried the clod to a spot beneath the eaves of his father's cottage, where the rain fell upon it. Whether it contained seed, slip, or root, is not known; but ere long a beautiful vine sprang out of it, which shaded and adorned the cottage, and was yearly loaded with grapes of the choicest kind, which the gentleman was glad to buy at a high price of the farmer's son, who would by no means part with his vine. The hidden principles of a sublime growth are lying in many a clod, now quite valueless and unsightly to those who regard themselves as the rich and accomplished of the earth—But the clod would come to life, and bear fruit high above their heads, if there were were only some one to give to it a few drops from the eves.

"Come here, my boy," said an attorney to a boy of nine years old. A case is between the devil and the people; which do you think will be more probable to gain the action? The boy replied: "I guess it will be a hard squeeze; the people have the money, but the devil has the most lawyers."

EDITORIAL SORROWS.—Be an editor; let the "devil" be waiting for copy; sit down to write an article, and get a few sentences done. Then let an acquaintance drop in and begin to tell you stories and gossips of the town; and let him sit, and *sit*, and SIT. That is the quickest way we can think of to go raving distracted mad.

A gentleman travelling in the upper part of Napa county, California, one day stopped to take lunch at a house on the road. Before leaving he had quite a chat with the owner of the premises, and among other questions inquired how that neighborhood kept the Sabbath, there being no churches in the vicinity. "For all that," said the farmer, "we keep the Sabbath—every Sunday—breaking colts, riding round the country, and fishing!"

An amusing circumstance occurred in a singing school some years ago. A. M. Paine was the teacher, and a Miss Patience one of the pupils. In the course of the evening the teacher gave out the tune set to the words—

Come, gentle patience, smile on pain.

The pupils were so excited by laughter that it was found impossible to sing the line.—Soon the teacher gave out another, in which were the lines—

Oh give me tears for others' woes,
And patience for my own.

At which the risibilities of the school were so affected that all singing was deferred until another occasion.

The following address was on the envelope of a letter which passed through the Detroit postoffice a day or two ago:—

O'er the hills and o'er the level
Carry this letter like the devil;
Don't stop for drink or other reason,
Till you find my wife, Jennet Gleason;
She is waiting with all the patience she can;
She lives in Utica, Michigan.

Our 'devil' wants to know whether a man being up in a church tower, can be considered a case of *in-spire-ation?* Who can answer the question for him?

Touching Scene in a Court Room.

One James Sutherland, who has been on trial at Indianapolis for several days for killing Reddy A. Small, was acquitted on Thursday. His wife and three children were in court at the time. After the announcement of the verdict there followed a scene, says the Indianapolis Journal, not often witnessed in a court room:

"The prisoner that was—now a prisoner no longer—fell upon his knees, and lifting his eyes toward heaven, uttered an earnest prayer of thanksgiving and praise to the God whose justice and mercy have been so wonderfully manifested in him. The prayer was irresistibly eloquent, and when amen was pronounced, amen came back in response from every part of the room, and there were tears in every eye. All rose to their feet; the acquitted man advanced and took each juryman by the hand, with a fervent 'God bless you! you have saved an innocent man from shame and disgrace, and you have taken a foul stain from my name. God bless you!' And to the prosecutor, whose conduct in the case commands admiration from all for its fairness and honesty, he gave a cordial 'God bless you!' The old, white-haired father, whose firm trust had supported the son in the dark hours of trial, now melted in tears of joy that his boy was acquitted of guilt, and his own good name remained untarnished. The judge, wiping his eyes of the tears that had come unbidden, ordered the sheriff to adjourn the court."

Dirt as a Diet.

A physician in Connecticut, and said to be a distinguished chemist, has recently made a discovery which must prove of immense benefit in these times of exorbitant prices of living. His discovery is that dirt, the soil on which we tread with careless feet, can be converted into a wholesome article of diet. The Connecticut doctor is said to have been led to this important discovery by the reflection that the Patagonians and other athletic tribes made dirt a portion of their daily food. This undeniable fact suggested to the doctor a proposition equally undeniable—to wit, that inasmuch as the vegetable productions upon which we have been in the habit of subsisting, all spring from the soil, the soil itself must contain all the nutritious elements which find their way into the plants which clothe its surface. "In a word, an acre of good, stiff mud bears the same relation to corn, potatoes, peas, and beans, that a bag of wheat does to a barrel of well-polted white flour. Wheat is not flour, but the flour contains nothing which is not in the wheat. Mud is not corn, nor is it peas, but every thing good in corn and peas comes out of the mud."

At a meeting of the last General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, Rev. Dr. Wilson, the delegate from Limerick, gave an interesting account of the character of the Irish. He said: Whatever were the faults of Irishmen, they could not be charged with a want of kindness and forgetfulness of friends at home. During a period of seven years, the Irish who had gone to America had sent to the old country, for the support of friends at home, or taking them abroad, a sum of a million a year. It was his privilege, as he resided in the house of a banker in New York, under whose hands the money had to a large extent passed, to have learned that it was made up of small sums of one, two, three four, five and six pounds.

LONG AND SHORT DAYS.—At Berlin and London, the longest day is sixteen hours and a half; at Stockholm, it has eighteen and a half hours; at Hamburg, seventeen hours and the shortest seven; at Petersburg, the longest day has nineteen, and the shortest five hours; at Tornea, in Finland, the longest day has twenty-one hours and a half; at Wanderhus, in Norway, the day lasts from the 21st of May, to the 22d of July; and at Spitzbergen the longest day lasts three months and a half.

The husband of a pious woman having occasion to make a voyage, his wife sent a written request to the clergyman of the parish, which, instead of spelling and pointing properly, namely, "A person having gone to sea, his wife desires the prayers of the congregation," she spelt and pointed as follows: "A person having gone to see his wife, desires the prayers of the congregation."

A school for poor children having read in their chapter in the Bible denunciations against hypocrites, who "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel," were afterwards examined by the benevolent patroness, Lady ——, as to their recollections of the chapter. "What, in particular, was the sin of the Pharisees, children?" said the lady. "Aiting camels, my lady," was the prompt reply.

"What is the reason that men never kiss each other, while the ladies waste worlds of kisses on feminine faces?" said the Captain to Gussie, the other day.—Gussie cogitated a minute and then answered: "Because the men have something better to kiss and the women haven't."—The Captain saw it immediately.

People are commonly so employed in pointing out their faults in those before them as to forget that some behind may at the same time be descanting on their own.

If you want knowledge, read the newspaper—not merely one, but several; when business presses, be diligent; when your wife scolds you, hold your tongue.

Internal Revenue Law—Important Decisions.

The following instructions concerning the special income tax duty under the joint resolution of July 4, 1864, have just been issued by the commissioner of Internal Revenue:

In cases where it becomes necessary, under the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Treasury, to require a new return of the income of the year 1863, the attention of assessors and assistant assessors is especially directed to those points in which the former rulings of this office are modified by the provisions of the act of June 30, 1864.

Income of Farmers.—The rule adopted by this office has heretofore required the income of the farmer to be estimated by including the total value of his crop harvested and the profit realized upon a sale of stock. The 17th section of the act of June 30, 1864, requires such income to be estimated by including the increased value of live stock, whether sold or on hand, and the amount of sugar, wool, butter, cheese, pork, beef, mutton, or other meats, hay and grain, or other vegetable, or other productions of the estate of the farmer sold during the year, for which return is made, not including any part thereof unsold or on hand at the close of the year.

To ascertain the income resulting from a farm under this provision, it will be necessary to estimate the value of the live stock on hand at the beginning of the year, and to add thereto the amount paid for animals which are held alive at the close of the year. The sum thus obtained will be deducted from the amount obtained by adding the estimated value of the live stock held at the close of the year to the amounts received for animals sold during the year, the amounts received for meats and vegetables, the productions of the farm sold during the year, or consumed by the farmer or his family, or consumed by animals kept for purposes of pleasure. The difference thus obtained will be charged as income, and will be subject to the proper deductions for the cost of carrying on the farm. No deduction can, however, be allowed for the cost of hay or grain produced upon the farm and consumed by cattle employed upon the farm. In other respects, the same rules will be observed in estimating the income of a farmer as that of other persons.

Income from Sales of Real Estate.—The rule heretofore adopted by this office is modified by the provision of the 110th section, that net profits realized by sales of real estate purchased within the year shall be chargeable as income, and that losses on sales of real estate purchased within the year shall be deducted.

Non resident Citizens.—Citizens of the United States residing abroad were taxable, under the former law, at a higher rate than residents, but only upon the annual gains, profits, or income, rents, and dividends accruing upon any property, securities, and stocks owned in the United States. The act of June 30, 1864, makes no distinction in this respect, and taxes non resident citizens upon their total income in excess of $600, from whatever source derived.

Income from Advertisements.—Under the act of June 30, 1864, no deduction is allowed on account of income from advertisements on which a tax has been paid.

Income from U. States Securities.—Income derived from interest upon United States securities is to be treated in all respects, like other income.

Exemption of $600.—The new law provides that only one reduction of $600 shall be made from the aggregate income of all the members of any family, composed of parents and minor children, or husband and wife, except in cases where such separate income shall be derived from the separate and individual estate, gains or labor of the wife or child.

The "separate individual estate" here intended is such as belongs to the wife in her own right, and is not subject to the control of the husband. If he can recover it by law, and apply it, when recovered, to his own use, or if he can sell or assign it so as to pass a title to the purchaser, it is not covered by the privilege. The wages or earnings of a minor child belong, in general, to the father, and constitute a part of his income. Where the child is thoroughly emancipated from the dominion of his father, the gains of his labor are not subject to his father's control; but this can rarely be the case when he composes a part of his father's household.

Repairs.—The deduction to be allowed for repairs is limited by the new law to the average paid out for such purposes for the preceding five years.

Public Character of the Lists.—The attention of assessors is particularly called to that portion of the regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury which relates to the publicity to be given to all assessment lists.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just made the following important decisions in regard to the liability of manufacturers to license and to pay excise dues:

1. Under the act of July 1, 1862, persons or corporations making articles for their own use or consumption, and not for sale or for others, were not liable to be assessed for a manufacturer's license; but under the act of June 30, 1864, all such persons or corporations who shall manufacture, by hand or machinery, any goods, wares, or merchandise, exceeding annually the sum of $1,000, are liable to assessment for a license, and cannot lawfully continue to manufacture without being first duly licensed.

2. Under the act of July, 1862, manufacturers were exempt from taxation whose annual product did not exceed six hundred dollars; but when it did exceed that sum, they were taxable on the entire amount produced and sold, or removed for consumption. Under the act of June 30, 1864, section 93, manufacturers whose product does not exceed the rate of six hundred dollars per annum, and is made or produced by the labor of such manufacturers or their families, are exempt from excise duty.—When the product exceeds such rate, and does not exceed the rate of one thousand dollars, they are to be assessed only upon the excess above the rate of six hundred dollars per annum. In all other cases the whole annual product is to be assessed and the duty paid.

Refined petroleum, refined coal oil, gold and silver, spirituous and malt liquors, manufactured tobacco, and snuff and cigars, are not entitled to any exemption; but, in all cases, the entire product of such manufacture is subject to assessment and payment of duty.

Decisions in reference to articles manufactured prior to the passage of, and also articles made taxable by the act of June 30th, 1864:

All manufactures and productions in the possession of the manufacturer or producer, or his agent or agents, on the 1st day of July, 1864, and on which the duty imposed by any former excise law has not been paid, are to be assessed according to the rates of duty provided by the act of June, 1864; and all manufactures and products upon which no duty was imposed by any former acts, and which were not removed from the place of manufacture or production prior to the 1st day of July, 1864, are to be assessed in like manner.

Where money has been paid to a collector, in anticipation of an increase of duties, upon manufactures in possession of the manufacturer or producer, such payment cannot be admitted as a discharge of liability for the tax. The returns are required to be made "of the products and sales on delivery." Any payment for duties prior to the time when returns could be required could have had no object but to evade the higher rate of tax which the whole country knew was about to be imposed. The provisions of the fourth proviso of the 173d section of the act were intended to prevent such object from being answered. All products and manufactures, therefore, in possession of the manufacturer or producer, or his agent, on the first day of July, for which no return had been made or duty paid, must be assessed at the rate required by the late act. And even if return should have been made of any manufactures or products unsold and still remaining in the possession of the manufacturer or producer, or his agent, the returns will properly be treated as premature, and as not furnishing the necessary preliminary ground for the assessment or payment of the tax.

AN EMBARRASSING CASE.—When the war first broke out, a young married man of Steubenville, Ohio, volunteered. He was reported killed at Perryville, and subsequently his wife received a metallic coffin which purported to be the body of her husband. She buried it with all due ceremony and affection, and, after more than a year elapsed, she married again. A few days since, an exchanged prisoner passed through Steubenville and left a message from the husband supposed to be dead, that he would probably be soon exchanged and would be home again. Her present husband is a worthy man, and the case becomes somewhat embarrassing.

SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.—Among the many acts committed by Dixian robbers in this vicinity was that demanding of Mr. Abraham Albaugh all the money he had—[illegible] *dollars.* Mr. A. is a very poor man, about 70 years of age, and can scarcely walk, see or hear. If that is what is called 'Southern Chivalry,' we don't envy its friends their associations.—*Liberty Banner.*

DIED OF LOCKJAW.—Lewis F. Troutman, aged nine years, died from the effects of lockjaw, a few days ago, in York. A few days previous he tramped on some glass, a piece of which entered his foot, but was afterwards extracted. He subsequently got his foot wet, and lockjaw ensued, resulting in his death.

In a Scotch church, a descendant of Nabal having put a crown piece into the plate, instead of a penny, asked to have it back and was refused. "In once, in forever." "Aweel, aweel," grunted he, "I'll get credit for it in heaven." "Na, na," said Jeems, the doorkeeper, "ye'll get credit only for the penny."

A good anecdote is told of Ali Pacha, the Sultan's grand vizier, recently in Paris. A lady, to whom this gentleman was introduced at a soiree, hazarded the naive question—"Is the Sultan married?" "A great deal, madam," was the Turk's reply.

A young man who has recently taken a wife, says he did not find it so hard to get married as he did to get the furniture, and when it came to getting the bread and butter, he had to fall back upon the old folks.

A Copperhead had trouble with his treasonable talk with a family in Keokuk, Iowa, the youngest member of whom was a little girl of three years. She said to him at one of his visits: "Do home, toppy head; do home twick." He left.

The herring is a delicate fish.—Whenever it is taken out of the water, even though it seems to have received no hurt, it gives a squeak and immediately expires, even though it be thrown instantly back into the water, it never recovers. Hence the saying, 'dead as a herring.'

NewspaperARCHIVE.com NewspaperARCHIVE.com

French Breakfast and Dinner COFFEE.

OWING to the very high price of Coffee, and the great difficulty in procuring a good, uniform and reliable article, our customers have often expressed a wish that they could be supplied from first hands. It was the intention of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

to do a strictly Tea business, but as we have had some customers living at a distance that have relied upon us to supply them exclusively with Tea and Coffee, it being inconvenient for them to come to New York, THE GREAT TEA AND COFFEE EMPORIUM of this country—and as our Tea Taster was possessed of information relating to a Coffee that could be furnished at a moderate price, and give universal satisfaction, and at the same time afford the retailer a handsome profit—we have been compelled to supply those parties. THIS COFFEE HAS BECOME SO POPULAR with our customers and their sales have increased to such an extent that we have been compelled to make large additions to our machinery, which will enable us to supply a few more customers with it. We will therefore send it to those who may order.

It is Fast Superseding all other Coffees.

This Coffee has been used for more than a century in Paris, and since its introduction into this country it has been in use by some of the leading French Restaurants here.—The Parisians are said to be the best judges of coffee; and the great favor in which it is held by them is the best recommendation that can be produced for its fine flavor and healthy effects upon the human system.

We put up but one grade of this Coffee, and that is of a quality that our customers have found from experience will give perfect satisfaction and meet all the demands of their trade. It is the lowest price that we can recommend.

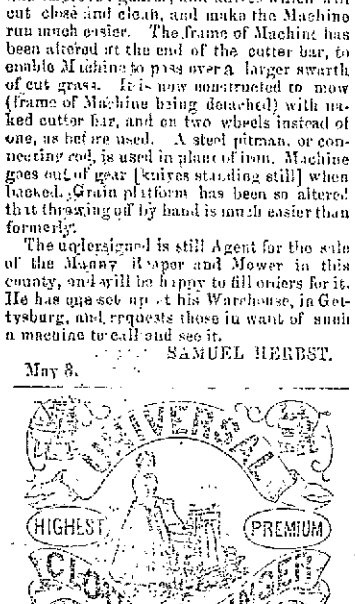
We do all our business on the most extensive scale, buy by the cargo and sell at only two cents per pound profit.

We put up this Coffee in Barrels only, of 125 Pounds each. This method of putting it up saves from two to five cents per pound to the consumer, and by its being in a large quantity it retains its fine flavor much longer in this form than in any other. We send with each barrel Show Cards, Circulars and Posters, to assist the dealer to introduce it to his customers. We hope our customers will take pains to have them well posted up and distributed, as it will be to their advantage to do so.

This Coffee we warrant to give perfect satisfaction, and if it does not please, the purchaser has the privilege of returning the whole or any part of it within 60 days, and having his money refunded together with all the expenses of transportation both ways.

We issue a Price Circular of our TEAS and COFFEES, which we are glad to send free to all who wish it. Consumers of Coffee should inquire for the FRENCH BREAKFAST AND DINNER COFFEE and be sure that it was purchased of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
35 & 37 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK.
July 19.—3m.



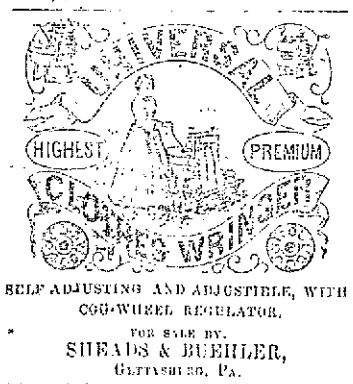
MANNY'S PATENT
Combined Reaper and Mowe ,
WITH WOOD'S IMPROVEMENT.

THIS Machine is presented to the farming community as THE BEST combined Reaper and Mower made. The large number sold in this State are still in successful operation, and have proven the principles of its construction to be the ones to secure durability, ease of operation, adjustability to uneven surfaces, closeness of swath, lightness of draft and freedom from side draft.

Important Improvements have been made, (none of which are represented in the cuts,) to wit: In place of wooden cutter bar is now used one of best quality of steel, with new and improved guards, and knives which will cut close and clean, and make the Machine run much easier. The frame of Machine has been altered at the end of the cutter bar, to enable Machine to pass over a larger swarth of cut grass. It is now constructed to mow (frame of Machine being detached) with naked cutter bar, and on two wheels instead of one, as before used. A steel pitman, or connecting rod, is used in place of iron. Machine goes out of gear [knives standing still] when backed. Grain platform has been so altered that throwing off by hand is much easier than formerly.

The undersigned is still Agent for the sale of the Manny Reaper and Mower in this county, and will be happy to fill orders for it. He has one set up at his Warehouse, in Gettysburg, and requests those in want of such a machine to call and see it.

SAMUEL HERBST.
May 8.



SELF ADJUSTING AND ADJUSTIBLE, WITH COG-WHEEL REGULATOR,
FOR SALE BY
SHEADS & BUEHLER,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

FROM innumerable recommendations, we gather the following:

Letter from Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, in 1861.

I am most happy to speak in the very highest terms of the "UNIVERSAL CLOTHES-WRINGER." The hardest part of "washing day" work is in my opinion, the wringing: and the inventor of this machine may have the satisfaction of feeling that he has changed one of the most toilsome parts of women's work into a very attractive amusement. The laundress looks upon upon it as a great blessing. I look upon it as among the most useful articles in the house.

BROOKLYN, October, 1861.

Price—$7 00.
May 3d, 1864.

Come, One and All!

THE subscriber having reopened his Saloon in the Northeast corner of the Diamond invites the attention of his friends and the public generally, to his excellent ALE, PORTER, BROWN STOUT, WINE CHAMPAGNE, TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c. He hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of patronage.

H. W. GEISEMER.
Gettysburg, Aug. 25.—tf

Great Attraction at Brinkerhoff's

CHEAP Clothing and Furnishing Store, at the North-east corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg.

The subscriber is constantly receiving fresh Goods from the eastern cities, his stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING is the largest and most attractive, and his establishment is the cheapest of the kind in the country. You will there find

COATS, PANTS AND VESTS,

made up in the most fashionable styles, and of the best materials; of all sizes and prices, for Men and Boys. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of every description, Woolen Shirts, Muslin Shirts, Hickory Shirts, and Merino Shirts, Merino, Wool and Cotton Drawers, Hosiery of every description, Buckskin Merino and Cotton Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neck ties, Cravats, Linen and Paper Collars,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Clothes and Shoe Brushes, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shoe Blacking, Pocket and Dressing Combs, Ivory Combs, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Violins, and Violin Strings, Soaps and Perfumery, Stationery of all kinds, Pocket Knives, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Pipes, an extra quality of Segars, in short my stock embraces every thing usually found in a first class Furnishing Store. I invite all to come and see for themselves as I am determined to sell goods lower than any other establishment in the country.

☞ Don't forget the place. Corner of York street and the Diamond, in the old County Building on the corner.

July 5. JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

New Spring Goods.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES.

I. L. SCHICK would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid

STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods of every description,

SILKS,
MOZAMBIQUES,
SHALLIES,
DELANES,
BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
LAWNS,
CALICOS,

of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at prices to defy competition.

FURNISHING GOODS,

of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Ribbons, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols. My stock of White Goods will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, and VESTINGS, of all qualities and choicest styles. J. L. SCHICK.
May 17.

1864. 1864.

Summer Arrangement.

SUMMER COATS, of all kinds, very cheap at PICKING'S.

CASSIMERE COATS, all styles and all colors, remarkably cheap, at PICKING'S.

MARSEILLES, Frock and Sack Coats, notorious ly cheap, at PICKING'S.

LINEN DUSTERS, good material and well made, cheap as dirt, at PICKING'S.

CASSIMERE PANTS, plain and fancy, astonishingly cheap, at PICKING'S

LINEN, Duck, and Cotton Pants, uncommonly cheap, at PICKING'S.

BOYS' Coats, Vests and Pants, unusually cheap, at PICKING'S.

SATIN, Silk and Marseilles Vests, positively very cheap, at PICKING'S.

COLLARS, Skirts, Suspenders, Stocks, unprecedentedly cheap, at PICKING'S.

VIOLINS, Fifes, Flutes and Accordeons, shockingly cheap, at PICKING'S.

CLOCKS and Jewelry of all kinds, confoundedly cheap, at PICKING'S.

FLY NETS, drivingly cheap, at PICKING'S.

A GREAT many other things, cheaper than the cheapest, at PICKING'S.

OF course everybody who wants to buy good Goods and cheap, will please call at

PICKING'S.
June 28.

The Grocery Store on the Hill.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR and FEED of all kinds, all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. THY HIM.

Feb. 21.—tf. J. M. ROWE.

Barlow's Indigo Blue.

DEALERS and Consumers of the above CELEBRATED WASH BLUE, will please take notice, that the LABELS are altered to read INDIGO BLUE, put up at

Alfred Wittberger's Drug Store,
No. 233 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

The quality of this Blue will be the same in every respect.

It is warranted to color more water than twice the same quantity of Indigo, and to go much further than any other Wash Blue in the Market. It dissolves perfectly clear and does not settle on the clothes as most of the other makes do. One Box dissolved in a half pint of water, will make as good a Liquid Blue as any that is made, at one third the cost.

As it is retailed at the same price as the Imitations and Inferior Articles, housekeepers will find it very much to their advantage to ask for that put up at WITTBERGER'S.

☞ All Blue put up after this date with BARLOW'S name on it is an IMITATION.

THE NEW LABEL DOES NOT REQUIRE A STAMP.

☞ For Sale by Storekeepers generally.
Feb. 9, 1864. G1s

Old Gold and Silver Wanted.

THE highest price in cash paid for old Gold and Silver; the present is a favorable time to sell, the premium on it being large. Also, Gold and Silver Coin purchased, and the highest price given by JOSEPH BEVAN,
Watchmaker & Jeweler, York street.
Feb 24.

Card Photographs,

OF distinguished individuals, including a number of our prominent Generals, and the Old Hero John L. Burns, for sale at the counter of the Excelsior Gallery, Gettysburg.
Dec. 15. TYSON & BRO.

A LOT of Fresh Gum Drops, the finest ever offered in this market, to be had at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store. [Feb. 17.

KOLLOCK'S Levain, the purest and best Baking powder in use, at
Dr. R. HORNER' Drug Store

GLYCERINE and Camphor Soap for preventing and curing the bites of Mosquitoes and other insects at
Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Professional Cards.

Claim Agency.

THE undersigned will attend to the Collection of Claims against the U. S. Government, including Military Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, Forage, &c., either in the Court of Claims, or before any of the Departments at Washington.

R. G. McCREARY,
Attorney at Law, Gettysburg, Pa.
Oct. 21, 1862.

D. M'CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE removed to one door west of Buehler's (Drug & Book Store, Chambersburg street).

A. J. COVER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL promptly attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him.—Office between Fahnestock's and Danner and Zeigler's Stores, Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

RESIDENT DENTIST,

HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg St., opposite Dr. R. Horner's Drug Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Rev. C. P. Krauch, D.D.,	Prof. Muhlenberg,
Prof. M. Jacobs,	" M. L. Stoever,
" H. L. Baugher,	Dr. H. S. Huber.

Removal.

DR. O'NEAL has removed his office from Wills' building to the corner of Baltimore and High streets, opposite the Presbyterian Church. Residence adjoining the office
April 7, 1863. tf.

Dr. Wm. Taylor

informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity that he will continue the practice of his profession at the old stand, next door to the Compiler Office, Gettysburg, Pa. Thankful for past favors, he begs to receive a share of future patronage. [Sept. 29, 1863. tf

Cannon & Adair's
NEW MARBLE WORKS,

Corner of Baltimore and East Middle Sts. opposite the Court House,

GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

Every description of work, executed in the finest style of the art. Feb. 10.—tf.

Gettysburg Marble Yard.
MEALS & BRO.

In East York street, Gettysburg, Pa.

WHERE they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, MANTLES, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.

☞ Produce taken in exchange for work
Gettysburg, May 27.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. Dec. 5.

ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.

MANAGERS.

George Swope,	E. G. Fahnestock,
D. A. Buehler,	Wm. B. Wilson,
R. McCurdy,	H. A. Picking,
Jacob King,	A. D. Buehler,
A Heintzelman,	John Walford,
D. McCreary,	R. G. McCreary,
M. Eichelberger,	John Picking,
S. R. Russell,	Abel T. Wright,
J. R. Hersh,	Abdiel F. Gitt.
Durborow	J. H. Marshall,

John Cunningham.

☞ This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than 12 years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞ The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.
Sept 21.

STOVES,
Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

SHEADS & BUEHLER, having purchased the stock of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of GEO. E. BUEHLER, have opened an Establishment in connection with their Stove Ware-room, under the superintendence of G. E. BUEHLER, and are now prepared to furnish every thing in that line, at the lowest prices. In addition to the ordinary Ware they have a large supply of Kitchen and House-furnishing Goods, of every variety, including ENAMELLED and TINNED KETTLES, PANS, &c., for preserving, frying and cooking. Call and see their splendid assortment of Stoves and House-furnishing Goods, at their Ware-house on the corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets

☞ Spouting put up at shortest notice.

☞ Lumber, Coal and Lime always on hand at their yard.

SHEADS & BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Oct. 10.

DR. ROBERT HORNER'S
NEW FAMILY DRUG & PRESCRIPTION STORE,
CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

SOMETHING for every body to buy, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug and Variety Store. Just opened a fine assortment of

Drugs and Medicines,
Patent Medicines,
Stationery,
Fancy Dry Goods,
Confections,
Groceries,
Notions,

TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.,

NEW GOODS.

FAHNESTOCK'S BROTHERS are constantly receiving choice and desirable Goods, from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are prepared to offer great inducements to those about purchasing.—Having selected with great care, from the three leading markets, the public will look to their own interests by examining our stock before buying elsewhere. Call at

FAHNESTOCK'S
May 5. Red Front.

BLANKET SHAWLS, all varieties and prices at A. SCOTT & SON'S cheap store.

REMOVAL.

HAVING removed our FAMILY GROCERY to the stand formerly occupied by J. J. Eyton, nearly opposite the Bank of Gettysburg, we take pleasure in notifying our friends that we will continue the Grocery Business in all its branches at the New Stand. Our Stock consists of all grades of

Sugars,	Coffees,	Teas,	Syrups,
Spices,	Molasses,	Confections,	Brooms,
Brushes,	Soaps,	Coal Oil,	Lamps,
Soda,	Mustard,	Blacking,	Starch,
Fish,	Cheese,	Crackers,	Vinegar, &c.

Also, the finest assortment of TOBACCO, among which are

Congress,	U. S. Navy,	Hamburg,	Span Roll,
Light Pressed,	Rose Bud,	Natural,	May Apple,
Fine Cut,	Smoking, &c.		

We keep constantly on hand the BEST BRANDS OF EXTRA FLOUR, which we always insure to be as represented.

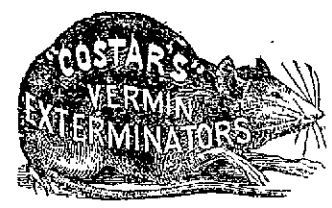
☞ We return thanks to our old patrons, and trust by a desire to please and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of your custom at the NEW STAND on York street. Our stock is well selected, comprising everything usually kept in a Family Grocery.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

☞ Call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods.

☞ All Orders promptly attended to.

WILLIAM BOYER,
CHARLES A. BOYER.
March 22.



FOR Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolen, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c. Put up in 25c, 50c, and $1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks. $3 and $5 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ BEWARE of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that COSTAR'S name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR,
☞ Principal Depot 482 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists in Gettysburg, Pa.
March 22.—6m.

MANHOOD;

HOW LOST! How Restored! Just Published, a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S Celebrated Essay on the radical cure, without medicine, of Spermatorrhœa or seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cts.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps by addressing,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, P.O. Box, 4586.
June 14.—1y.

Let Everybody Know it—Chambersburg St. Ahead!

HAVING just returned from the city with a splendid assortment of HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, without any discouragement to my neighbors or any other portion of the town of Gettysburg, I have the pleasure of announcing that Chambersburg street is ahead, and that the place to buy Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes cheap is at my new stand, nearly opposite the Lutheran Church.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the splendid assortment of Gaiters, Slippers, Morocoos, Lace Boots, &c., intended for Ladies' Wear. Also, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Umbrellas, Tobacco, Cigars and Notions in endless variety. Here is the place to buy goods cheap, as I am determined not to be undersold by any other establishment in town. Thankful for past favors, I am yours entirely. JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.
March 26.

Battle-Field Views,

A FULL set of our Photographic views of the Battle Field of Gettysburg form a splendid gift for the Holidays; the first ever published can be seen at the Excelsior Gallery. TYSON & BRO.
Dec. 15.

Excelsior! Excelsior!!

THE Excelsior Washing Machine is the best in the world; call and examine it at once. Office at the Excelsior Gallery, Gettysburg. TYSON & BRO.
Dec. 15.

Young Men and Old Men,

DO not allow your mothers and your wives to wear out their precious lives over the old wash tub any longer but like true men and benefactors present them with an "Excelsior Washer," and instead of frowns and cross words on wash days, depend upon it cheerful faces will greet you.

TYSON & BRO,
Dec. 15. Gettysburg, Pa.

Spectacles, Spectacles.

JOSEPH BEVAN, sign of the Watch and Spectacles, on York street, has now on hand a large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, and is prepared to suit all who will favor him with a call.

N. B. Cash paid for old gold and silver.
May 27.

Wanted,

A GOOD FARM, IN ADAMS COUNTY,

FOR which I will exchange one or more Forms of choice Land in Iowa, and pay the difference. GEO. ARNOLD.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

NO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the SENTINEL in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

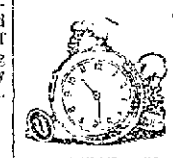
For Sale or Exchange,

A VERY desirable GRIST MILL, with 38 ACRES of Land, in Germany township. I will exchange for a Farm, and pay the difference, if any. GEORGE ARNOLD.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.
AYER'S Sarsaparilla,
AYER'S PILLS,
or sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S new Drug Store.

A. SCOTT & SON, are selling Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Jeans, and all kinds of Domestic Goods cheap. Call and see!

REMOVAL.



THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg & vicinity, that he has removed his WATCH and JEWELRY STORE, to the room opposite the Bank, on York street, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest City prices, and all purchases will be guaranteed as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of

SPECTACLES,

and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand.

JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH BEVAN.
Gettysburg, Sept. 29.

NOW READY.

A MAGNIFICENT STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING OF

LIEUT. GEN'L. GRANT,

THE most successful Military man of modern times, having captured during the Rebellion, 500 Guns, 100,000 Prisoners, and over 250,000 small Arms; has redeemed 50,000 square miles of Territory; has reopened to Commerce the mighty Mississippi and so modestly and quietly has he moved along, that few are fully acquainted with all he has accomplished for the honor of his Country. It is the best Picture, engraved in an elegant style, from a Photograph taken at Chattanooga, surrounded with a splendid border, containing Pictures of the Battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh Vicksburg, and Capitulation of Gen'l Pemberton. Printed on Plate Paper, Size 24 Inches.

PRICE, ONLY $1 00 PER COPY.

Sent Free, by Mail, on strong rollers, on receipt of Price.

Every lover of his Country, every man who has a Brother or Son in the Army, should have a correct Picture of their General, and the Greatest Military Leader of the times.

Address,

TURNER & FREDERICKS,
46 North 6th St., Philadelphia, Penn'a.

AGENTS WANTED

In every Town and County in the State, to take hold of this Picture. From $10 to $25 per day can easily be made.

For particulars either address or call on

TURNER & FREDERICKS,
808 Chestnut St., Philad'a Penn'a.

FISH'S
LAMP HEATING APPARATUS.

BOILING—FRYING—STEWING—STEEPING
With the Flame that Lights the Room.

* * * By the flame of a common lamp, at the cost of a cent's worth of oil, a very comfortable breakfast can be cooked.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

* * * Simple in construction; easily kept in order, ready for use in a moment, convenient to have on hand.—*Druggist's Circular.*

* * * Fish's Lamp is one of the most popular novelties of the day. The utility of it is unquestionable, a great saving is made in heating and cooking small articles, and can be made to cook meals for a great many persons, which is actually done on the ambulance cars which carry the sick soldiers.—*Scientific American.*

* * * For family use, hospital fort, barracks, picnics, fishing, nursery, or sick room, it is an article of comfort beyond all proportion to its cost.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

* * * I have tried the apparatus, and my wife and I proclaim the same a most valuable and indispensable article, and we now wonder how we could have so long done without it.—*Ex. Coal Oil Circular.*

* * * An economical contrivance for getting up heat at short notice for nursery and general household purposes. One important point is the saving in cost over coal fires.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

PRICES FROM TWO TO SIX DOLLARS.
CAPACITY FROM ONE TO FOUR QUARTS.
THREE ARTICLES COOKED AT ONE TIME WITH ONE BURNER.

Arranged for Kerosene or Coal Oil, or Gas. A Descriptive Pamphlet of thirty pages furnished gratis,

ALSO,

THE UNION ATTACHMENT,
Price, 50 Cents,

To be attached to a common Kerosene Lamp or Gas Burner, by which Water may be Boiled, and Food Cooked; also arranged to support a shade,

EVERY FAMILY NEEDS ONE.

☞ Agents Wanted.

WILLIAM D. RUSSEL, Agent.
April 5.—3m. No. 206 Pearl St., N. Y.

Important to Farmers!

NEW IMPROVEMENT.—YEAMAN'S FEED CUTTER. This Machine, which has recently been introduced to the public, is one of the cheapest and best ever invented. It is intended to cut Fodder, Hay, &c., and is so simple in its construction that it can be repaired by any ordinary mechanic. It is small, occupying but little space, and can be removed without trouble or expense. It does its work with a speed not equalled by any other machine. The largest size costs

ONLY TWELVE DOLLARS,

whilst other machines of this character cost from $25 to $50.

Farmers, call and see it. Those who have tried it, bear testimony as to its merits, and say they would not do without one, at double the cost.

The undersigned has purchased the Right of Adams County, and is prepared to furnish the machines.

WM. C. STALLSMITH,
York st., Gettysburg, Pa.
Jan. 19, 1864. tf

Watches, Watches, Watches.

THE undersigned has just returned from the Cities with a new assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, selected with particular care, and which he can sell at extremely low PRICES—warranting them to be Good Timekeepers. Also an assortment of CHAINS, KEYS, &c.

Persons desirous of purchasing a good Watch, are requested to call and examine my assortment. JOSEPH BEVAN,

Sign of the Watch and Spectacles, on
Sept. 29. York street, Gettysburg.

AT THE
Paris Mantilla Emporium,

No. 920 Chestnut St., (Formerly No. 708.)
PHILADELPHIA.

NOW OPEN—PARIS-MADE

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.

Also, Spring and Summer Garments, of our own Manufacture, of the Latest Styles and in great variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
No. 920 Chestnut St., Phila.
April 12.

SAGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice flour and Gelatin, for sale at
Dr R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR

Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup and every affection of THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST, INCLUDING EVEN CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

So general has the use of this remedy become, and so popular is it everywhere that it is unnecessary to recount its virtues. Its works speak for it, and fine utterance in the abundant and voluntary testimony of the many who from long suffering and settled disease have by its use been restored to pristine vigor and health. We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertions, that

CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

THE REV. JACOB SEGHLER,

Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted.

HANOVER, PA., Feb. 16, 1859.

DEAR SIR:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it. JACOB SEGHLER.

FROM JESSE SMITH, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE MORRIS COUNTY BANK, MORRISTOWN, N.J.

"Having used Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health.

FROM HON. JOHN C. SMITH, A DISTINGUISHED LAWYER IN WESTMINSTER, MD

I have on several occasions used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for severe colds, and always with decided benefit. I know of no preparation that is more efficacious or more deserving of general use.

The Balsam has also been used with excellent effect by J. B. Elion, Merchant, Hall's Cross Roads, Md.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS," on the wrapper.

For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, N. Y.
S. W. FOWLE & CO. Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists.
May 3.—1y.

Redding's Russia Salve.

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

Has fully established the superiority of

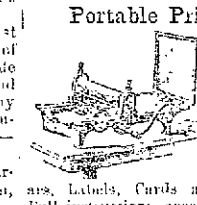
Redding's Russia Salve

Over all other healing preparations.

It cures all kinds of Sores, Cuts, Scalds, Burns, Boils, Pleurs, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Sores, Piles, Corns, Sore Lips, Sore Eyes &c., &c., removing the pain at once, and restoring the most angry looking swellings and inflammation as if by magic. Only 25 cents a box.

For sale by
J. P. DISMORE, No. 491 Broadway, N. Y.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 38 Tremont st., Boston. And by all Druggists
May 3.—1y.

Portable Printing Offices,



FOR the use of Merchants, Druggists, and all business and professional men who wish to do their own printing, neatly and cheaply. Adapted to the printing of Handbills, billheads, Circulars, Labels, Cards and small newspapers. Full instructions accompany each office, enabling a boy ten years old to work them successfully. Circulars sent free. Specimen sheets of Type, Cuts, &c., 6 cents.

Address
ADAMS' PRESS COMPANY,
31 Park Row, N. Y., and 35 Lincoln st., Boston, Mass.
Jan. 26, 1864. 1y

New Goods!----Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

Cassimers, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 8.

Important Magnetic Discovery.

HOW to cure all Chronic Diseases by a new and positive means of retaining and increasing the MAGNETIC, OR LIFE FORCES OF THE BODY.

Dyspeptics, Consumptives, Rheumatics, or those who have any Chronic Disease of the Secretions or Blood, may in this form of Magnetism find a speedy and effectual cure.

Full explanations of the great Discovery, substantiated by several prominent and well-known scientific persons, will be sent to any one by mail who will inclose a stamp for return postage. Address,

Dr. J. R. STAFFORD, Chemist,
April 5. 412 Broadway, New York.

Another Change in the Hat & Shoe Business.

A. COBEAN, having associated with him in business JOHN S. CRAWFORD, who purchased the interest of JOHN COBEAN, respectfully announces to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that the business will be continued at the Old Stand on Chambersburg street, by A. COBEAN & Co. who will constantly keep on hand a large stock of Goods, in the line of Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, &c., and they will also continue the Manufacture of Shoes.

From their long experience in all the above branches, they flatter themselves that they can please the public, and will sell cheap for cash.

A. COBEAN,
J. S. CRAWFORD.

Doing business under the name & firm of A. A. Cobean & Co.
Feb. 1, 1864.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

JUST received a large supply of Spring and Summer Hats, the cheapest and best, considering the times—ever brought to Gettysburg. Call and see them at the cheap Shoe and Hat Store in Chambersburg street.

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.
May 17

Sheads & Buehler,

DEALERS IN COAL AND LUMBER, Stoves, Tin Ware, Hollow-Ware, &c. Also, Shutters, Blinds, Sash etc.

☞ Corner of Carlisle and Railroad Streets, opposite Railroad Depot, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 29.

ENGLISH, French and American Mustard for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S DRUG STORE

Good News and True,

AT THE CHEAP CORNER IN GETTYSBURG

ROW & WOODS are opening out another large assortment of New Goods at their cheap corner, which they will sell at the lowest cash prices. We buy all for cash at the lowest prices, and can, therefore, sell the same quality of goods as low as they can be bought at any other Store in the State. A large portion of the Shoes we sell are made to order, of the best material, by good and experienced workmen. Give us a call.

ROW & WOODS.

HATS, HATS. Hats for Men, Hats for Boys, Hats for Children, Hats for Misses, Hats for Ladies, Dunkard Hats, all kinds of Hats, Straw Hats and Shakers, by ROW & WOODS.

SHOES, BOOTS, Shoes for Children, Shoes for Misses, Shoes for Ladies, Shoes for Boys, Shoes for Men, Slippers in variety, Gaiters of all kinds, Shoes of all kinds by ROW & WOODS.

NOTION AND FURNISHING GOOD FOR CHILDREN LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Spool Cotton of all kinds and colors,
Lisle Gloves for Children, Ladies & Gentlemen,
Hosiery, " " "
Linen Handkerchiefs, " " "
Collars and Neck Ties, new styles,
Cuffs and Corsets of best fits and latest styles.

And many other things in the notion line sold at the lowest prices at the corner of York street and the Diamond, by ROW & WOODS.

MUSIC, MUSIC. Violins, Accordeons, Violin Bows, String and Tailpieces, for sale by ROW & WOODS.

SEGARS AND TOBACCO.—Tycoons, El Perus, El Rio Sellas, La Ingenuidads, Napoleons, Common, Congress, Plantation, Honey Dew, Anderson's Solace, for sale, retail or by the box, by ROW & WOODS.

TRUNKS, SACKS.—Trunks, large and small, Carpet Bags, R. R. Bags, Gothia Sacks, Common Black Sacks, at the lowest prices, by ROW & WOODS.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Ladies' Baskets, Ladies' Satchels, Port Monnaies, Pen Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Window Paper, Wall Paper, Pocket Books, Purses, Palm Fans large, Palm Fans small, Umbrellas, Carriage Whips, &c.

We are continually increasing the variety and assortment of our stock. Prices are high but we bought many of our goods before the late rise, and will sell them as near old low prices as possible. It is our study to sell goods that will wear well, and give satisfaction to our customers. To enable us to do this, we have effected arrangements by which we can get the best Boots and Shoes that are manufactured.—If you want to buy trash in the shoe line, go to a Dry Goods Store. If you want good Shoes buy them of ROW & WOODS,

Cor. of York st., and Diamond, Gettysburg.
May 10.

HAWLEY'S
SOL

Isometrical View of the Battle of Gettysburg.

This remarkable production of Col. Bachelder needs no other recommendation, except as to its accuracy, than even a cursory examination will give to every one competent to understand the difficulties in the execution of a work of the kind. For its trustworthiness in matters of detail, and as an historic picture for the eye, it has the endorsement of Major Generals Meade, Doubleday, Newton and Hancock, Brigadier Generals Williams and Gibbon, and of many others, including almost every officer of eminence who was actually engaged in the conflict. Civilians, who have been on the ground, among whom may be named the Hon. Edward Everett, concur with the military authorities in certifying to its topographical fidelity.

The picture represents an area of country of twenty five square miles, within which the three days contest of the opposing armies took place. The artist spent twelve weeks in examining and noting the character of almost every foot of ground. He gives its natural and artificial features in minute detail. Hills, streams, trees, houses—all objects that can serve to give a clear idea of the scenery of the contest, are distinctly located. The relative positions of the contending forces, at each stage of the prolonged struggle, are carefully distinguished, so that with a little study the movements, not only of corps and brigades, but likewise of individual regiments, can be easily understood and followed. In a word, Colonel Bachelder has drawn the battle of Gettysburg so that it can be read and comprehended, in his "View," far more easily and completely than it could be in any written narrative or official reports. These latter will, however, furnish the key to this delineation of the pencil, by which, in their turn, they can best be interpreted.

So much for the merits of Col. Bachelder's work as an historic representation.—It has other merits to give it attractiveness and popularity. It is on a scale of such magnitude, and is finished with such artistic skill, that it really becomes a picture to be coveted by intrinsic beauty. There is nothing careless or cheap about it. In using his materials, as in gathering them, Col. Bachelder has evidently been conscientious and pains-taking. Admirably qualified for his enterprise by his previous pursuits, and taking a deep interest in his subject, he has carefully resisted any temptation to be hasty or careless, or to connect his name with a work of which he could not justly be proud.

The Army and Navy Journal sometime since argued with force, that it might be made evident soon, that the Battle of Gettysburg was the turning point of the war—the fight that assured the success of the Federal Power, and commenced the final defeat of the rebellion. Whether this shall or shall not prove to have been the fact, it is certain that the contest that resulted in driving back the invading foe, is to go into the military annals of the world as one of the greatest momentous conflicts ever known. Consequently Col. Bachelder's historical record of it will have the value of an authority for the future, even as it is now a fine memorial, to all who were personally interested in the hard fought field.

The Isometrical View is to be sold, we learn, by agents. We have no doubt the demand for copies will task the ability to supply them.

It is published at 517 Beekman st., New York, and 125 Washington st., Boston.

Fight Between Two Girls at Church.

The St Joseph (Missouri) Herald of July 29 tells this story: "On Sunday last, while church was being held, about six miles north of Albany, Gentry county, a party of the militia entered the place under the command of General Fisk. A Union girl promptly came forward and placed her horse at the service of the boys, and also pointed to them another fine steed, which she remarked was the property of a Secessionist lady friend of hers. A Union trooper was soon astride of the 'contraband,' and was about to leave with him, when the lady owner made her appearance and protested against giving him up.

"The Union girl urged the soldiers to go along; she had voluntarily contributed her horse, and insisted that the Secesh horse should also do his duty. At this the rebel girl applied all sorts of opprobrious epithets to the Union girl, who in turn became angry and knocked her opponent flat on the ground, and then jumped upon her and pounded away at a terrible rate. Dr. Willis, of that vicinity, finally parted the Amazons, but they didn't stay parted, and were soon fighting each other again, accompanying their blows with screams of defiance.—Their gay Sunday dresses were soon in shreds; long, beautiful tresses of hair were mixed with blood from dainty noses, etc.—The bystanders, despairing of putting an end to the row, formed a circle, and seated themselves, to enjoy the exhibition in regular prize ring style. The combatants fought long and well, until Miss Union seized Miss Secesh by the throat, when she fell to the ground and gave up the battle. The parties were then duly cared for by their friends.

"There is no fiction about this. It actually occurred at the time and place related above, as several of the Gentry boys now here can testify."

☞The reports that reach us from the Upper Potomac are very satisfactory. The appointment of General Sheridan to the command of the Middle Division has had the happiest results. Tranquility and confidence have been restored in the region so lately the scene of invasion and panic, and new vigor has been infused into military operations. Preparations are nearly completed for an active campaign down the Shenandoah Valley, although it is deemed probable that the Rebels, satisfied with harvesting the crops, will be content to retreat without stopping to risk their gains by fighting. Nothing later of an official character has been received from General Sheridan.

SENTENCE OF AN OFFICER TO THE PENITENTIARY.—Captain Thomas Dain, of the 162d Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been tried by court martial for desertion, in violation of the 20th article of war, and misbehavior before the enemy, in violation of the 52d article of war. Captain Dain was found guilty, and sentenced to be cashiered the service of the United States, with the loss of all pay and allowances, and to be confined in the Albany penitentiary at hard labor for the term of three years.—*Wash. Star.*

A Romantic Story—A Private Falls Heir to a Fortune.

The Detroit Free Press tells the following story:

"At the first battle of Bull Run there was a soldier by the name of Wilson, who, like many others on that memorable occasion, straggled away from his command.—After walking, or rather running for several hours, he became very much fatigued, and, after taking good precautions that there were no rebels either within sound or sight, he lay down to sleep by the side of a fence, and slept sweetly and soundly during the night. Late in the morning, when the sun was near mid-noon, he woke to find himself in a strange land, and perhaps among the bitterest enemies of the country. But the demand of hunger soon silenced the voice of prudence and caution. Seeing a mansion on the hill in the distance, surrounded by parks and meadows, orchards and evergreens, artificial fountains, and natural streams of clear running water; in fact, everything to show that it was one of the first-class old Virginia plantations, the home of courtly elegance and refinement, our soldier, tired, with a weary step and a fainting, famishing heart, knocked at the door of the mansion. He was cordially received, for the old Virginia planter was faithful among the faithful few. He remained long enough to recruit his wasted energies and get information as to the most direct route to Washington. But the name of the young soldier was not forgotten by the planter, nor his manly bearing and genial temperament. The soldier re-enlisted in another regiment, and at the second battle of Bull Run was severely though not dangerously wounded. He was taken to the hospital at Washington. His old Virginia friend learned of his illness. He sent to the Hospital and obtained an order for permission to take him to his own home.—He was removed, when through the kindness of the planter and the attentions of his daughter the young man gradually recovered. A tender regard sprang up between the young lady and the young soldier, and, to cut very short the turn the story in such cases made and provided usually takes, they were betrothed. The soldier returned to his Northern home on furlough. While here he learned of the sudden and severe indisposition of her who was soon to become his bride. He hastened to her side, and buried her corpse. The old man, before many weeks had elapsed, told the young man that he intended to make him his heir; that he had no children left, and no relatives, except those who were in rebellion, and that he should now share with him his estates. He at once gave him a deed to a considerable property in Chicago. The young man, a few weeks since, visited that modern miracle and Babylon combined, and found that his little Chicago fortune would realize the handsome sum of $200,000, being offered $60,000 for a single block to which he had fallen heir. But this is not all of the strange and eventful story. The old man has but recently died, leaving all his fortune to this young Union soldier, which is now known to be over $800,000.

"This 'ower true tale' we know will sound like fiction; but had not the facts come to us well substantiated, we should not have given them publicity."

A Clerical Horse Thief.

On the 29th ult., a man giving his name as Philip H. Eshleman hired a horse at George H. Hartman's livery stable, in this city, stating that he wished to go to Litiz, and would return in the evening of that day. Not coming back as agreed upon, Mr. Hartman, on the following day went to Litiz, where he learned that no such person as he was in search of had been at that place. Bills, giving a description of the missing animal were distributed, and in a few days afterward a man named N. Weaver, in Gettysburg, notified Mr. Hartman that he had purchased a horse answering the description of the one advertised. Mr. H. went to Gettysburg, proved his title to the horse, and had the man brought to this city. At a hearing before Alderman Wiley his real name was ascertained, which out of respect to his aged parents, we suppress for the present. It appears that this "fancy" dealer in horses graduated at Franklin and Marshal College a few years ago, studied for and entered into the ministry. When arrested at Gettysburg "he was in the act of preparing an introductory sermon for a charge he had been appointed. The unexpected appearance of Mr. H somewhat disarranged his plans, and instead of entering upon the discharge of his ministerial duties he was consigned to close quarters in the county prison.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

SUICIDE TO AVOID DYING FROM CANCER.—Mrs. Sarah P. Douglass, of Hamilton, Madison county, New York, committed suicide last week. She had long suffered from cancer, and the dread of dying in such a manner seemed to have affected her mind her mind. At 3 o'clock Monday morning she was discovered in the attempt to bleed herself to death, having severed the veins in the left arm. A second attempt at a fatal result succeeded better. The Utica Herald gives the following particulars:—"About 8 o'clock in the morning she sent her nurse to the gate to tell the doctor that she did not want to see him for she was not able to stand the treatment. On returning to her room she was missing, and after a fruitless search in every room in the house, her body was found in a well in the cellar, lifeless. The indications were that she had gone into the well head first, and broke her neck in the fall, as but very few minutes had elapsed before her body was found as above."

A SEVERE SENTENCE.—Patrick Henry, a deserting substitute, has been sentenced "to forfeit all pay and allowances now due, or to become due; to be confined at hard labor on such public works as the Commanding General of the Department of Washington may direct, during the remainder of his term of enlistment, with a 24 pound ball and chain attached to his right leg; and at the expiration of that time to be dishonorably discharged from the service, and confined in the Penitentiary for a period of five years."

☞A letter received in Washington yesterday from the Army of the Potomac, reports all quiet with the exception of the usual picket firing in front of General Burnside's Corps. From Commodore Farragut's fleet operating against Mobile, or General Sherman's army, nothing later than that announced yesterday, in Secretary Stanton's official bulletin, has been received.

A Copperhead Caught.

A few days before the late Rebel raid, a Copperhead sympathiser with treason and traitors named William McSparren, residing in Peach Bottom twp., York county, was neatly entrapped by some Union citizens, of U. S. cavalry posted at Peach Bottom at the time. These citizens knew of the proclivities of this man McSparren, and had been informed that he was willing to give the rebels all information in his possession, should the rebels attempt a raid into Lancaster county. In order to test the correctness of their information, they disguised themselves in rebel attire—barring the greybacks—and presented themselves at McSparren's house. Introducing themselves as the special friends of Jeff. Davis, they were most hospitably received and generously entertained. The best the house afforded was placed at their disposal, and over the dinner table McSparren unbosomed himself to his supposed rebel friends. He told them where the best fording places in the river could be found, and the most accessible roads to them; and pointed out each Union man who had the best horses, fattest stock and the largest quantity of wheat, corn and oats. After he had delivered himself of all his information and abuse of the Government, his friends told him that they were no rebels but good Union men, and that he should prepare to accompany them to Belle Air. To this McSparren objected, but, finding his guests determined, made a virtue of necessity, and accompanied them. At Bell Air he was taken before an officer who told him he must take the oath of allegiance. Here he again dissented, avowing that he would do no such thing. He was taken to prison, when a few days' rations of bread and water subdued his hatred of the North to such a degree that he wished to take the oath. It was administered, after which, chop fallen and in no amiable mood, he wended his way home.

This McSparren is a member of the copperhead McSparren family of this county, and has long been known as one of the most bitter and unscrupulous enemies of his country in the State. Instead, therefore, of being allowed to take the oath of allegiance, he should have been shipped "bag and baggage" 'away down South.'—*Lancaster Examiner.*

HISTORY OF A SWORD.—The Memphis Bulletin gives a long history of a sword, which was captured from Major William Stubbs, at the battle of Shiloh. It was presented to him by his fellow conductors, on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, and bore an appropriate inscription. When captured it fell into the hands of a Rebel lieutenant colonel, who was taken prisoner at Corinth by a private of the 10th Missouri. The private having no use for it gave it to his lieutenant. After the fall of Vicksburg the original owner of the sword was exchanged, and the Missouri private reading the list in a Chicago paper, saw the name of the officer which was the same as that upon the sword. He wrote to the Major, who answered in person, and the sword was returned. It had passed through three campaigns, sometimes wielded for and at other times against the Union.

☞The collection in Christ Church, in this place, for the Christian Commission, was $27.95, not $20.95 as published last week.

Married,

On Thursday, Aug. 11th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. M. Mickley, HOWARD S. JONES, of East Boston, Madison county, N. Y., late of the 6th Regt. U. S. Cavalry, to Miss LIZZIE A. HEINTZLEMAN, near Cashtown, Adams county, Pa.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. M. Bushman, Mr. CHRISTIAN BYERS, to Miss MATILDA HUMMER, all of this county.

Died,

At her sister's, in Mifflintown, Juniata county, Pa., on the 8th inst., ELIZABETH M., daughter of Christian and Sophia Rindlaub, of Straban township, Adams county, aged 21 years 3 months and 20 days.

On the 12th inst., EMMA LEAH ELIZABETH FAHRNEY, daughter of Mr. Daniel Fahrney, of Straban township, aged 1 month and 10 days.

At New Oxford, on the 9th of July, GEORGE GILES, infant son of Franklin and Eliza A. Hersh, aged 6 months and 13 days.

At Abbottstown, on the 31st ult., HERMAN EUGENE, son of John M. and Elizabeth Wolf, aged 7 months and 29 days.

At the same place, on the 11th inst., AUGUSTUS, son of Jacob and Harriet Geiselman, aged 1 month and 10 days.

At East Berlin, on the same day, CHARLES HENRY, son of A. K. and Catharine Stoner, aged 5 years 11 months and 9 days.

In Paradise township, York county, on the 9th inst., HARRY ELLSWORTH, son of Wm. Bowers, aged 9 months and 21 days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Editor of Sentinel,

DEAR SIR.—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

Applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist.
331 Broadway, New York.

Aug. 2.—3m.

A Card to the Suffering.

SWALLOW two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of Old Doctor Buchan's English Specific Pills—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken-down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by JAS. S. BUTLER,
No. 427 Broadway, New York.

☞Agents for the United States.

P. S.—A Box of the Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, post paid—money refunded by the Agent if entire satisfaction is not given. [July 26.—3m.

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of LYDIA SADLER, late of Tyrone township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. SADLER,
Aug. 16.—6t. Administrator.

The Markets.

GETTYSBURG—MONDAY LAST.

Superfine Flour	$9 00 to 9 50
Red Wheat	1 85 to 2 00
White Wheat	2 00 to 2 10
Corn	1 40
Rye	1 25 to 1 50
Rye Flour	6 50
Buckwheat	1 00
Buckwheat Meal	3 00
Clover Seed	8 00 to 8 50
Timothy Seed	2 90 to 3 50
Flax Seed	2 50
Barley	1 00
Oats	75
Plaster of Paris, per ton	11 50
Do. per bag	50
Guano per hundred	1 25 to 1 50

BALTIMORE—MONDAY LAST.

Flour	$11 75 to 12 00
Wheat	2 45 to 2 60
Rye	1 73 to 1 83
Corn	1 73 to 1 74
Oats	85 to 87
Cloverseed	14 50 to 15 00
Timothyseed	4 50 to 5 00
Beef Cattle	2 00 to 4 25
Hay, in Bundles)	25 00 to 30 00

Ten Teachers Wanted.

THE School Directors of Menallen township will meet at the Public School House, in Bendersville, on TUESDAY the 30th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., to employ TEN TEACHERS to take charge of the Schools of said district for the ensuing term of five months. Liberal wages will be paid according to grade of certificate and size of schools. All applicants must be present in person. The Board wish to procure the services of experienced Teachers.

☞The County Superintendent will be present to examine applicants.

By order of the Board,
Aug 16.—3t. JOSIAH GRIEST, Sec'y.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in Gettysburg P. O. Aug. 16, 1864.

Bigam Ann	Keilholtz D. (2)
Buchanan James	Longanecker Samuel
Doll C. P (2)	Longanecker Dr. John

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they have been advertised.

D. A. BUEHLER, P M.

Superintendent's Notice.

I WILL examine Teachers at the following named times and places, to wit:

Straban, Hunterstown, Aug 20, 9 a. m.
Franklin, Hilltown, August 27, 10 a m.
Butler, Middletown, August 29, 9 a m.
Menallen, Bendersville, August 30, 9 a m.
Tyrone, Heidlersburg, August 31, 9 a m.
Huntington, Petersburg, Sept 1, 9 a m.
Latimore, State Road S H., Sept. 2, 9 a m.
Hamilton, East Berlin, September 3, 9 a m.
Reading and Hampton, Hampton, Sept. 3, 2 p m.
Berwick bor., Abbottstown, Sept 5, 9 a m.
Berwick twp., Elder's S. H., Sept 5, 2 p m.
Oxford, New Oxford, Sept 6, 9 a m.
Mountpleasant, Brush Run S. H Sept 6, 2 p m.
Germany, Littlestown, Sept 7, 9 a m.
Union, Schildt's S H., Sept 7, 2 p m.
Conowago, McSherrystown, Sept 8, 9 a m.
Freedom, Moritz's S. H, Sept 9, 9 a m.
Cumberland, Bluebaugh's, Sept 10, 9 a m.
Highland, Church S. H., Sept 12, 9 a m.
Hamiltonban, Fairfield, Sept 13, 9 a m.
Liberty, Grayson's S. H., Sept 14, 9 a m.
Mountjoy, Two Taverns, Sept 17, 9 a m.

Directors are urged, and the public generally are invited, to attend these examinations. Examinations will invariably commence at the hour specified, and no applicant afterwards admitted unless satisfactory cause be shown for tardiness. Teachers will present themselves for examination in the district in which they intend to teach. Those who hold certificates granted last year will please present them.

No private examinations will be held, unless good cause be shown, and then applicants must present a written request from at least four members of the Board of Directors who may desire to employ them. Such examinations will be held only on Saturdays. No teacher can be employed to teach under any circumstances without a valid certificate, which Directors should always see before contracting.

AARON SHEELY, Co. Supt.
Aug. 9.

To the Public.

EVERGREEN CEMETERY.

THE undersigned has been instructed by a resolution of the Board of Evergreen Cemetery, to give increased publicity to those regulations which it concerns the public to know, and a knowledge of which will prevent disappointment in those desiring to effect interments in our grounds. As the stated income of the corporation is small, a rigid adherence to the terms and regulations heretofore fixed, and still in force, is absolutely necessary.

The Board is making itself acquainted with the financial condition of the institution, and expects ere long to publish an expose of the same, as well as a proposition for the surrender of the stock to the lot-holders, if the requisite sum can be obtained on loan.

Price of Lots in the Cemetery is $10.25, with 20 cents additional for the acknowledgment of the dead by the Justice of the Peace. No charge is made for furnishing the deed.

RATES FOR GRAVE DIGGING.

For a child under six years	$1 50
From six to twelve years	2 00
For all persons over twelve years	2 50

No permit for digging a grave can be issued until both the lot and permit have been paid for in cash to the Treasurer.

Application for permits is to be made to Dr. J. L. Hill, the Treasurer, at his office in Chambersburg street.

By order of the Board.
S. S. SCHMUCKER, President.
Aug. 9.—3t.

Mrs. Eyster's Female Institute.

THE next session of this Institution will commence, (Divine Providence permitting,) on the first Monday of next month, (September 5.)
Gettysburg, Aug. 9.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

CORNER FOURTH AND GRANT STREETS,
PITTSBURG, PA.

V. FEHL, Proprietor.

☞This House is in a central location, and convenient to the R. R. Depots and Steam Boat Landings. Aug. 9.—1y.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge), the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau street, New York.
May 17.—3m.

☞EYE AND EAR.—Prof. J. Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, formerly of Leyden, Holland, is located at No 511 Pine St., Philadelphia, where persons afflicted with diseases of the Eye or Ear will be scientifically treated and cured, if curable. ☞Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. The Medical faculty is invited, as he has no secrets in his mode of treatment.
June 28. 1y

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED? DR. BUCHAN'S English Specific Pills cure, in less than 30 days, the worst cases of Nervousness, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, post-paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. One Box will perfect the cure in most cases. Address JAS. S. BUTLER,
General Agent, 427 Broadway, New York
July 26.—3m.

U. S. 7-30 Loan.

THE Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect.—They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

It is a National Savings Bank, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent. premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG, and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and all respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information and afford every facility to subscribers.

Aug. 9.—3m.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in Gettysburg, on TUESDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF AUGUST INST., (1864,) at 1 o'clock, P M, the following described Real Estate, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Borough of Berwick, Adams County, Pa., adjoining lots of Wm. Gitt, Esq., and Joseph Graeff, and fronting on an Alley, on which is erected a Two story FRAME SHOP, seized and taken into execution as the estate of Eli S. Mollison.

ADAM REBERT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 2, '64.

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

Members of the Adams Dragoons,

WHO have signed a Power of Attorney authorizing me to receive and pay over the money due them for services, rendered under the requisition of the Governor, and the order of the Adjutant General, dated Sept. 14th, 1862, will call on R. G. McCreary, Esq., in Gettysburg, or myself, at Fairfield, Pa., and receive their pay. These members of said company who have not signed such power of attorney, will do so at their earliest convenience, by calling on myself, or at the office of R. G. McCreary, at Gettysburg.

Members of the Company who were not in actual service under the call are not entitled to pay and will be governed accordingly.

A. HILL McCREARY,
Aug. 2. Capt. Adams Dragoons.

Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of CHARLES SNOWERS, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

AMOS SCHLOSSER,
July 26.—6t* Executor.

Teachers Wanted.

THE School Directors of Oxford township will meet at the Public School house in New Oxford, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of September next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of employing Teachers to take charge of the Schools in said township. The County Superintendent will be present.

By order of the Board.
DAVID M. MYERS, Sec'y.
Aug. 9.

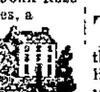
Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of MOLLY BAKER, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL BAKER, (Potter,)
Aug. 2.—6t. Executor.

Valuable Little Property FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on very advantageous terms, his Property, situate near the Emmitsburg road, about 1½ miles from Gettysburg, adjoining John Vance, John Rose and others. There is on the premises, a STONE HOUSE & BARN,



a Blacksmith shop, and an excellent Orchard, of all kinds of Fruit; a never-failing well of water at the door. It is one of the best blacksmith stands in the country.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown the same by the subscriber, residing on the premises, who will make known the terms, which will be satisfactory.

JAMES WARFIELD.
July 26.—4t*

A VALUABLE
CHESTNUT TIMBER LOT,

IS offered at Private Sale. It is situated in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa., 1 mile from Francis Cole's Mill, and ½ mile from Charles Stewart's Mill, on the road leading to Shippensburg. The Timber can be used for Rails and Shingles, and is of easy access.

Terms made known by the undersigned.

WM. N. HELLAR.
July 26.—5t

Don't Ask for Credit!

BUY AND SELL ONLY FOR CASH!

Credit System Abolished!
Cash System Adopted!

The undersigned, Merchants of the Borough of Gettysburg, would respectfully inform their customers that from and after this date, we will be compelled TO SELL EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH. We have adopted this course because the manufacturers and wholesale dealers in the cities have resolved to sell goods only for the Cash, leaving us no alternative but the adoption of the CASH SYSTEM. The introduction of this change in our mode of doing business we believe will be to the interest of both buyer and seller, as indiscriminate credit has always operated injuriously to the prompt paying customer.

Alexander Spangler,	Fahnestock Brothers,
Sheads & Buehler,	J. L. Schick,
McCurdy & Diehl,	George Arnold,
W. B. Biddle & Co.,	Danner & Ziegler,
J. S. Gillespie,	Norbeck & Martin,
Wm. Boyer & Son,	S. G. Cook,
J. Brinkerhoff,	Rowe & Woods,
Geo. F. Kalbfleish,	F. B. Picking,
H. M. Paxton,	A. Scott & Son,
J. M. Rowe,	J. L. Holtzworth,
S. S. Forney,	Geo. Jacobs & Bro.,
R. Horner,	A. D. Buehler,
A. Cobean & Co.,	M. Spangler,
M. McAlister,	Andrew Polley,
Harriet McCreary,	Mary H. Martin.
Joseph Bevan,	

Gettysburg, July 26.—2m.

AGENCY OF THE
Dutch East-India Coffee Co.

DEPOT:
168 READE STREET, NEW YORK.

THE above Company are known all over the world as the owners of the Coffee Plantations of Java and Batavia in the Dutch East Indies, and are the largest monopolizers of Coffee on the Globe.

The undersigned (appointed their sole Agent in the United States and in the British Colonies) will have for sale three different kinds of Coffee, which, for regularity of grade and cheapness of price, will defy competition.

Our "BATAVIA COFFEE" never before introduced in this Country, but extensively used in the Armies and Navies of Europe and richly valued, will be put up at prices to reach all consumers, and our EXTRA JAVA will be the Magnum Bonum Coffee of the age.

We will have, for accommodation of Grocers, Families, and Government Contractors, samples [dry, and drawn] for testing.

Orders solicited. On receipt of cash, coffee promptly forwarded as directed.

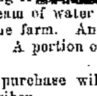
A. LIPPMAN,
168 Reade Street, New York,
July 26. Sole Agent. D. E. I. C. Co.

A FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to remove west, offers for Sale the FARM on which he resides, situated in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, ¼ of a mile east of Fairfield, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Hagerstown, containing

155 Acres, more or less,

about 30 acres is Timber, with a good proportion of Meadow. There is abundance of Lime Stone on the farm. The improvements are a good two-story LOG HOUSE,



LOG BARN & WAGON SHED. There is a never failing Spring of water near the door. A stream of water that never fails runs through the farm. An Orchard of thriving fruit trees. A portion of the farm has lately been limed.

☞Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the same by the subscriber.

DAVID B. BLYTHE.
June 14.—tf.

"THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE."—A new System of Physiognomy, Eyes, Ears, Nose, Lips, Mouth, Head, Hair, Eyebrows, Hands, Feet, Skin, Complexion, with all "Signs of Character, and How to Read them," in the Phrenological Journal, and Life Illustrated, S. R. WELLS, Editor.

ETHNOLOGY, the Natural History of Man, nations, races, and tribes of men, described with Illustrations.

PHYSIOLOGY, functions of the Body, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Bones, Muscles, and Nervous System.

PHRENOLOGY, the Temperaments, Man's Intellectual, Social, and Moral Nature, How to Improve.

PHYSIOGNOMY, with the "Signs of Character, and How to Read them," on scientific principles.

PSYCHOLOGY, or the "Science of the Soul," Man's relations to this life and to the life to come.

A new volume, the 40th, commences with the July number. Now ready. Published monthly, in quarto form, at $2 a year. Samples, by first post, 20 cents. Address FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.
July 26.

"YOUR OWN DOCTOR."—The New Illustrated Hydropathic Encyclopedia.—A Complete System of Hydropathy and Hygiene, Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Body, Illustrated; Preservation of Health; Dietetics and Cookery; Theory and Practice of Medicine, with Home Treatment; Special Pathology and Hydro-Therapeutics, Nature, Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment of all known Diseases; Application to Surgery, Midwifery, and the Nursery. 300 Engravings, and nearly 1,000 Pages, with Glossary and Index, complete. By R. T. TRALL, M. D. Price, pre-paid by first Mail, $4. Address FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York. Agents Wanted.

"Of all the publications which have attained such a wide popularity, as issued by FOWLER and WELLS, none are more adapted to general utility than this rich, comprehensive, and well-arranged Encyclopedia."—N. Y. Tribune.
July 26.

DR. SWEET'S Infallible Liniment, for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Wall Paper.

WALL PAPER, all new styles, just received at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug and Variety Store. [April 26. d

ENGLISH, French and American Mustard for sale at DR. R. HORNER'S DRUG STORE

Quaker City Business College.

N. E. Corner of Tenth and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

A MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE.

THE only Commercial Institution in the State conducted upon an original and thoroughly practical system of ACTUAL BUSINESS TRAINING, its working principles having been arranged and perfected by the Principal upon a Model Plan, the merits of which have been fully tested and approved as the most useful and interesting mode of practical instruction ever devised, saving labor and time, and qualifying the Student in the most effective manner, to enter at once upon the duties of the Counting House, or any sphere of usefulness in active business life. The most complete establishment of the kind in the country.

The rooms occupied embrace the whole of the second story, and a portion of the third, in the large building corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets, and for convenience and elegance are unsurpassed. They are fitted up and furnished in the best and most substantial manner, and arranged with Business Offices, Counting Houses, Stationery Store, Telegraph Offices, and a Bank supplied with elegantly engraved lithographic notes, to be used by Students in the practical routine of business, which is carried on as systematically as in the best regulated commercial and financial establishments.

The system of instruction adopted, combining theory and practice in the most perfect manner, presents undisputed advantages over the merely theoretical methods of ordinary "commercial colleges."

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION embraces Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Business Correspondence, Commercial Law, Lectures on Business Affairs, Commercial Customs, Forms, &c., with their practical application, in all their details, in the various departments of trade and commerce; also, Algebra, and the Higher Mathematics, Phonography, the Art of detecting Counterfeit Money, Engineering, Surveying, Navigation and Telegraphing, constituting the most complete and comprehensive course ever adopted in any commercial institution.

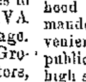
Young men in all parts of the country who wish to qualify themselves for active business life, and secure good positions, are invited to send for the new Illustrated Circular and Catalogue, giving complete interior views of the College, and full particulars of terms, &c.
Aug. 2.—1y.

Valuable Mill Property & Farm AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale his valuable Mill and Farm, situated on Marsh Creek, in Highland township, Adams county, about 2¼ miles West of Gettysburg.

The MILL is comparatively new, having been built in 1850, and is in good repair. It is three stories high, and large and commodious, containing three pair of Burrs and one pair of Chopping Stones, with all the late improvements for turning out Merchant and Country work, Bolting apparatus complete, Smut Machine, Elevators, Hominy Machine, &c., &c. There is also a good SAW MILL, close to the Mill, in good repair and doing a good business.

The FARM contains 184 ACRES, more or less, having thereon erected two sets of buildings—A FARM HOUSE



and MILLER'S HOUSE, with an excellent Bank Barn and all other necessary outbuildings. The Mill is located on a constant stream, enabling work to be done in the dryest weather. The neighborhood is good, and the Mill has always commanded an extensive run of custom. It is convenient to markets, and has a number of good public roads leading to it. The Farm is in a high state of cultivation, with a sufficient proportion of Meadow and Timber Land. This is one of the most complete and valuable properties in the County, and will be sold on accommodating terms. It is not deemed necessary to enter into a minute description of it, as it is presumed that persons desiring to purchase will call and see the property for themselves.

May 31.—tf. JOHN W. WEIGLE.

1864. Spring Milinery. 1864.

MISS McCREARY has just returned from the city, and is now opening a new assortment of Millinery, &c., Fancy Goods—Spring Style. Also, a handsome assortment of READY MADE BONNETS, and Dress Caps, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

☞Milliners wishing to purchase goods to sell again will be supplied at reduced prices, and will receive all patterns gratis.
May 3d, 1864—2m

TERRIBLE DISCLOSURES—SECRETS FOR THE MILLIONS!

A most valuable and wonderful publication. A work of 400 pages, and 30 colored engravings, DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM, an original and popular treatise on Men and Women, their Physiology, Functions, and Sexual disorders of every kind, with Never-Failing Remedies for their speedy cure. The practice of Dr. Hunter has long been, and still is, unbounded, but at the earnest solicitation of numerous persons, he has been induced to extend his medical usefulness through the medium of his "VADE MECUM." It is a volume that should be in the hands of every family in the land, as a preventive of secret vices, or as a guide for the alleviation of one of the most awful and destructive scourges ever visited mankind. One copy, securely enveloped will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States for 50 cents in P. O. stamps. Address, post, paid, Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division Street New York.
May 24—1y.

DRS. CRESS & ECKER,

ECLECTIC AND HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

ALL diseases acute or chronic, successfully and scientifically treated and cured, where a cure is possible.

One of the firm will be found in their office all hours of the day and night, unless absent at meals or on professional business. Office in Carlisle street a few doors north of the Square.
May 31.—3m*

$250. SEVEN OCTAVE $250.

ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES,

GROVESTEEN & CO, 499 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW enlarged scale PIANO FORTES, with all the latest improvements.

Thirty years' experience, with greatly increased facilities for manufacturing, enables us to sell for CASH at the above unusually low price. Our Instruments received the highest award at the World's Fair, and for five successive years at the American Institute. Warranted five years. Terms net cash. Call or send for descriptive circular.
June 21.—3m.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS or Old Homestead Tonic, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store. [Feb. 17.

STATIONERY, of all kinds, at Dr. R. HORNER'S new Family, Drug and Prescription Store.

DR. TOBIAS' Celebrated Derby Condition powders for Horses and Cattle, for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S DRUG STORE. [Jan. 13,

SUPERIOR Article of Canned Peaches at J. M. ROWE'S.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS, made at the Excelsior Gallery, are always warranted to give satisfaction.
Dec. 15. TYSON & BRO.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

[From the Chattanooga Gazette.]

A Remarkable Stroke of Lightning:

The Whole Eighteenth Missouri Regiment Stunned and Blinded—Two Men Killed and Eighteen Severely Burned.

A most remarkable stroke of lightning occurred in the Camp Fuller Brigade, near Rossville, Ga., on the 14th ult., killing and wounding about fifteen soldiers, and killing and shocking severely several teams, a description of which may be interesting to your readers.

Mr. Pollock, regimental wagonmaster, a scientific gentleman, who observed the beginning of the storm closely, relates that at about six o'clock, P. M. the heavy clouds gathering in the west divided, and one part passed southward and the other passing northward, both emitting lightning and rain, and finally coming together again right over the 16th army corps, camped on the high hills on the south bank of the Chattahoochie, at Rossville bridge. At the moment of the union of the two clouds, the most vivid and incessant flashes of lightning were emitted, followed by thunder-peals almost equaling our own cannon, with deafening, stunning—almost appalling effect.

The discharge that did the principal damage in the 18th regiment Missouri Infantry, an observer relates, descended from the cloud at a very low altitude, and shot across the road, a lurid, horizontal volume of flame, about the thickness of a man's body. It struck a tall oak about ninety feet high and thirty inches thick, on a high point of ground, and descended, splitting it from the heart, but throwing no splinters. At the base of the tree, where a large number of soldiers had bivouacked, the fluid seemed to leave the tree and its roots, and dart out in every direction in a great number of lurid jets, similar to those of a large mass of pig iron at a white heat under the trip hammer, except, instead of flying in sparks, they were in continuous streams. All this was only the work of an instant. Nearly the whole regiment was stunned and blinded. Many lay shocked to insensibility. A whole six mule team, at the distance of twenty yards, were thrown down. Just at this juncture, the discharge of the cloud seemed to strike in rapid succession at other places in the brigade, I have since learned, killing and wounding men and animals.

Now for a description of *freaks*. Those little jets running from the trunk of the column of the electric fluid, something like the roots and fine rootlets of a large tree, penetrated everything they came in contact with, more penetrating than a bullet; and some of them were no larger than a knitting needle. In their punctures they made no indentation like a bullet, but burst their way. Everything they touched—blankets, clothing, hair, skin, paper, &c,—had the appearance of vitriol sprinkled over them. The appearance of the vicinity generally was that of a large quantity of vitriol having burst and sprinkled in fine jets around. I examined one soldier's knapsack and contents. One little jet, about the size of a buckshot, had entered it, penetrated twenty-six folds of his blanket, penetrated through his portfolio, through letters, envelopes, quires of paper, daguerreotypes, and the brass clasp of the portfolio. Several men were burned, and the appearance of the skin is like that of scalding water having ran from the head to the heels, singing hair, and burning the skin to a blister, and in some instances deep into the flesh.

Eight guns standing by the tree were discharged without injury to the guns.—Corporal John Taylor, company I, and private John Hensel, company I, were killed. Eight members of the same company were severely burned. Those near the tree received currents of fluid, which ran along their bodies. Those at a distance bore the appearance on their skins of having stood in the spatters and coruscations of molten iron from a trip hammer. Three men of the 2d United States battery were killed. A white four mule team, with driver and negro man, on the opposite side of the river, were killed.

Examining the topography of the country, I am of the opinion that the vast number of arms, muskets and steel cannon, drew those two clouds together over that spot, as it was no higher than many other hills in their course in the vicinity. The clouds passed low in their whole route for miles, but did not unite nor discharge until arriving over the 16th corps, which was camped close together.

WM. HEMSTREET,
Captain 18th Missouri Infantry.

The Campaign.

Admiral Farragut is pursuing his career of victory at Mobile. Before his vigor and bravery the rebel defences go down like card-board houses. The Rebel papers announce with intense disgust the destruction or surrender of a number of their carefully prepared defences. We have none of the details in the brief despatches published in the Richmond papers, but they unmistakably tell of glorious achievements. On the 5th, Admiral Farragut ran the gauntlet of Forts Morgan and Gaines, and entered Mobile Bay. On the same night Fort Powell, commanding Grant's Pass, was evacuated and blown up. The attention of our fleet was then turned on Fort Gaines, situated on Dauphin Island, and commanding the middle channel into the Bay. This fort was provisioned for six months and garrisoned by the 21st Alabama Regiment, commanded by Colonel Charles Anderson. On the morning of the 8th the signals from Fort Morgan were answered by the hoisting of "the Yankee flag" over Fort Gaines. Of course the Rebels were intensely disgusted, and Anderson's conduct in surrendering the fort is pronounced "inexplicable and shameful." By this time they have probably been further disgusted by the surrender of Fort Morgan. Admiral Farragut's position in the Bay is now an assured one. The destruction of Fort Powell and the surrender of Gaines will give our transports an unobstructed entrance and Granger's forces will be able to cooperate with the navy in the prosecution of operations against the city.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S WIVES.—Artemus Ward writes to the Boston Post that he is tired of answering the question as to how many wives Brigham Young has. He says that all he knows about it is that he one day used up the multiplication table in counting the long stockings on a clothes-line in Brigham's back yard, and went off feeling dizzy.

If afflicted with Cholic, Flux, or any disease of the bowels, use DIXON'S BLACKBERRY CARMINATIVE

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Tuesday Evening, Aug. 16, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.

MORTON M'MICHAEL, Philadelphia.
T. H. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver county.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1st District—Robert P. King.
2d " George Morrison Coates.
3d " Henry Bumm.
4th " William H. Kern.
5th " Burton H. Jenks.
6th " Charles M. Runk.
7th " Robert Parke.
8th " Aaron Mull.
9th " John A. Hiestand.
10th " Richard H. Coryell.
11th " Edward Hotheday.
12th " Charles F. Reed.
13th " Elias W. Bale.
14th " Charles H. Shriner.
15th " John Wister.
16th " David M'Conaughy.
17th " David W. Woods.
18th " Isaac Benson.
19th " John Patton.
20th " Samuel B. Dick.
21st " Everard Bierer.
22d " John P. Penney.
23d " Ebenezer M'Junkin.
24th " John W. Blanchard.

Our Terms.

From the 1st day of August, 1864, our terms of subscription will be TWO DOLLARS if paid in advance, and TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not so paid. These terms have been agreed upon by all the publishers in this place, and will be *strictly adhered to*. This is but a slight advance upon old rates, and by no means in proportion to the great advance in labor, and all other kinds of printing material.

An Apprentice

To the Printing business will be received at this office. Immediate application is desired.

☞Capt. E. McGinley, C. Lott and J. H. Cobean are recruiting a Company of Cavalry for the 100 days' service.

☞Capt. H. N. Minnigh, of Comp. K, 1st Regt. P. V. R. C. has been appointed to a Clerkship in the Adjutant General's office at Washington.

☞Mr. Palmer, the Agent of the Children's Aid Society of Baltimore, will visit Gettysburg on Thursday next, (the 18th) with another company of children, mostly small boys, ranging in age from 8 to 12 years, active and intelligent.

☞We learn that the Commissioners of this County have deputed J. HARVEY WHITE, Esq., as Recruiting Agent to visit some rebellious States to raise men for the war. He left for Vicksburg yesterday week.

☞A stable belonging to Edward Bear, in Hanover, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. A horse, carriage, wagon, harness, &c., were burnt with the building.

☞During a light thunder storm on Saturday last, at New Oxford, we learn that the telegraph battery was partially melted by the electric fluid, and rendered useless. These effects happen but rarely; yet a telegraphic operator is in rather a precarious position in a heavy thunder and lightning storm.

☞Mr. John Duttera's (formerly Kitzmiller's) mill dam, on Little Conowago, was recently leased to a party of citizens of Littlestown for $80, for the purpose of making a raid upon its finny inhabitants. The water was let off, and some eighteen or twenty bushels of fish caught. It must have been big sport to the fishers.

☞At a meeting of the Directors of the Theological Seminary in this place, last week, the Rev. JAMES A. BROWN, D. D, of York, was unanimously elected Professor of Didactic Theology, in the room of the Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER, resigned, who has filled the position with marked ability for the last forty years. Dr. BROWN is a man of high character as a learned and able theologian.

☞The Commencement exercises of the College took place last week, but with less interest than usual, owing to the late incursion of the Rebels. The graduating class numbered ten. Mr. MAUND, of Philadelphia, delivered the Address before the Alumni on Wednesday evening—and it met with the most marked approbation, for its pure style and strong loyalty.

☞Our regular term of Court commenced yesterday. We learn that most of the cases in the Common Pleas have been continued; and the business of the Court will be confined to the regular business of the Quarter Sessions, which may occupy its time for two or three days. These arrangements are the result of the late disturbed state of our region of country.

☞Four rebel deserters came into town on Sunday last. They hail from North Carolina—say they are tired of fighting for the South, and wish to identify all their interests with the North. They say that there is a majority of North Carolinians whose feelings are with us in the great contest. They took the oath of allegiance.

The Soldiers Will Vote.

We have the official return of the Election on the Amendments to the Constitution, held on the first Tuesday in August, except two small counties, which will not vary the result more than two or three hundred. The majority on the 1st Amendment, allowing Soldiers to vote, is 94,494; on the 2d, 135,045; on the 3d, 181,744. The vote (says the Harrisburg Telegraph) is decisive, and acknowledges the valuable services of the Soldier in the field. He will hereafter be permitted to choose his own rulers, and participate in all the privileges enjoyed by an American citizen which had been denied to him by a copper-head Supreme Court, of which the defeated Judge Woodward was its principal leader. There was not a majority in any County of the State against the Soldier vote, except a Copper-head one. Berks, for example, gave 1941 majority against the soldier.

Destructive Fire.

We regret to announce that our friend PETER DIEHL, Esq., of New Oxford, in this county, met with a very heavy loss by fire on Saturday last. He had an extensive Tannery in the neighborhood of that town. His buildings are very closely associated; and we learn that, from the engine which operates in his Tannery, fire was communicated to stables, out-houses and Tannery, which were all destroyed. About 600 cords of bark were also burned—not only a loss in itself, but rendering the hides in vats liable to loss for want thereof. His dwelling was saved. We have heard his loss estimated at probably $10,000. What insurance he had, if any, we have not learned.

A Horse Thief.

On Sunday morning last, a man named Richard Wheeler, hailing from Berkeley county, Va., came to this place with two valuable horses, with which he was skedaddling, he said, from the Rebels, who were in pursuit. Several suspicious circumstances led to his arrest by Mr. Rouzer.—Shortly after, Mr. Abraham Troxel, of Frederick county, Md., arrived in pursuit of the horse-thief, and identified the horses as his, and having been stolen from him on Saturday night. The thief is now in prison, awaiting the requisition of the Governor of Maryland.

☞An arrival at New York from New Orleans gives us briefly some details of Admiral Farragut's achievements in Mobile bay. The Monitor Tecumseh was blown up by a torpedo, not sunk by a shot from Fort Morgan, as reported by the Rebel despatches. Only twelve out of her whole officers and crew were saved. No other disasters to our fleet are reported except some damage to the Hartford, the flag ship, occasioned by a collision with the Metacomet. The Rebel iron-clad Morgan is reported to have been driven into Navy Bay and blockaded there, but according to the latest Rebel accounts she had got up to Mobile with but slight damage. Fort Gaines was occupied by our forces, but Fort Morgan still held out. Its capture is, however, a certainty, as our fleet commands the sand pit on which it is located, and the landing of a force, doubtless accomplished before this, will cut it entirely off from all communication with the city. The New Orleans accounts state that it was Admiral Farragut's intention to at once move on Mobile and endeavor to force the obstructions at Dog river bar. Admiral Buchanan and the other prisoners captured, had been sent to Pensacola.

☞Advices from the Shenandoah Valley represent Early's forces to be falling back, pursued by Gen. Sheridan's troops, who passed through Winchester on last Thursday. Gen. Sheridan advanced by way of Charlestown and Berryville to Winchester, and had considerable skirmishing with the enemy, but the losses were not ascertained. Winchester is now occupied by Union troops. A small force of the enemy are reported to have dashed into Martinsburg, Va, and drove out the Union scouts there and took all the merchandise they could find. The rebels are said to have all left the country in the direction of Cumberland, Md, with the exception of guerillas.

☞The pirate Tallahassee, according to the dispatches from Sandy Hook, is still continuing to commit depredations off Montauk Point. Accounts are given in the dispatches of the burning of more vessels and the treatment of their crews, &c.

☞Advices from Kentucky represent the guerillas to be very troublesome in different parts of the State. A telegram from Louisville says that a party of guerillas demanded the surrender of Brandenburg, Ky., on Thursday, which was refused, and a fight had commenced. Hickman, Ky, is also said to have been visited by the guerillas, and all the cotton and tobacco there was burned by them.

☞ROBERT M'GAUGHY and F. DIEHL are about raising a Company of Cavalry for Home Defence. They ask nothing from Government—but wish to raise a Company to defend their homes from guerillas.

☞Public speakers, military men and singers, and all suffering from *Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness* will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Their demulcent ingredients allay Pulmonary irritation, and, after public speaking or singing, when the throat is wearied and weakened by too much exercise, their use will give renewed strength to the vocal organs.

Letter from Camp.

CAMP OF THE 13 PENNA. CAVALRY,
NEAR PRINCE GEORGE C. H., VA.,
August 5, 1864.

My Dear Sentinel:—As I have now some spare time I will write to you, and give you a detailed account of the July campaign, and also, the little incidents principally connected with the 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

On the morning of the 1st of July, after marching all night, we found ourselves on the banks of the Blackwater river, a nasty, dirty little river about 12 miles southeast of Petersburg. Here the invincible *Grant* thought was no place for Cavalry, as there was no water in the whole vicinity that was fit for man or horse to use, so he very generously told us to take up our old camp near Light House Landing. We did so, and remained there until the evening of the 25th, when the Colonel was ordered to move across the James river, and attack the enemy. Well, across we went and did really attack the enemy and drove them off the field, capturing many prisoners and arms, including four large siege guns. All day long the battle raged, but the enemy at last was forced to give way, and left the Yankee Cavalry to hold the field. After the battle was over and the dead all buried, and the wounded all properly cared for, we re-crossed the river and came to our present camp. Thus ended another July in which many hard battles were fought, and in which the true Yankee boys won laurels, which will never fade. May we all live to see another July, and hear the sound of the cannon, not striking death blows to the rebellion, but saluting the day of peace and prosperity.

S. J. L.,
Co. F, 13th Pa.

HEAD QUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL,
Sixteenth District, Penn'a.,
Chambersburg, Aug. 8th, 1864.

The Board of Enrollment of the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania will hold daily sessions at Chambersburg, commencing on Monday, the 15th inst, for the revision and correction of the lists of persons enrolled as liable to do military duty.

Persons who may be improperly enrolled on account of Alienage, Unsuitableness of Age, Non-residence, Manifest permanent physical disability, or having served two years in the present war, are invited to appear, prove their non-liability and have their names stricken from the lists.

Persons contemplating making application to have their names stricken off for any of the foregoing reasons, had better address a letter of inquiry to the Board of Enrollment, for the purpose of ascertaining the proofs that will be required, before making personal application. All letters must state the township and county in which the writer is enrolled.

The Board will thank citizens for information of persons improperly omitted from the enrollment, as well as for the names of such as have become twenty years of age or have filed a declaration of intention to become naturalized.

Every man in the District liable to do military duty is personally interested in having the names of all persons not so liable stricken from the list; whilst it is equally his duty and interest to see that none properly liable to do military duty escape enrollment.

It is the duty of all citizens to see that delinquent drafted men are arrested and brought before the Board of Enrollment—Each Borough and Township is charged with the duty of furnishing its full duty. Drafted men heretofore delinquent who report themselves at once will not be regarded as deserters, but allowed to furnish substitutes or pay commutation, if not exempted by the Board. In these cases, the township may yet obtain credit by prompt action.

Citizens of sub-districts whose burdens have been increased by the failure of large numbers of drafted men to report, are assured that the draft will be enforced in every part of the District. GEO. EYSTER.
Capt. & Pro. Mar., 16th Dist., Pa.

CHAMBERSBURG, Aug 11.—The Senators and Representatives, accompanied by the President of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and several other persons, arrived here at half-past ten in a special train, to view the ruins.

Upon arriving here the visitors were taken in charge by a committee of citizens and escorted through the burned districts. The scene can never be properly described. Four squares in either direction, private houses and stores, having been thrown into one black ruin. The order of the invaders had been to spare churches, and none of these were destroyed, except those in close proximity to residences. The fact that a Catholic church joined the depot was the means of saving the latter structure.

The losses of the Cumberland Valley Railroad since the beginning of the war have been one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars. The total loss to Chambersburg will reach three millions dollars, by actual count.

The records of the courts were nearly all preserved, and are now being arranged in a new structure.

The people of Chambersburg are now returning and commencing to rebuild their dwellings. All are well supplied with the necessaries of life.

☞The people of Colorado will vote in a few days upon the question of accepting a State Government in pursuance of the enabling act passed by Congress at its last session. A letter from the Territory intimates that the Constitution will be rejected by a large majority. The population of Colorado is estimated at 25,000. The vote cast at the last general election was 6,700. The aggregate cast for members of the Constitutional Convention was less than 800. It is declared that two thousand votes cannot be obtained for a State Government. The matter, however, will soon be decided.

☞Mary E. Wise, a female private of the 34th Indiana Volunteers, presented herself at the Paymaster General's Office and drew her pay for two years military service. Mary was in numerous engagements in the West, and was wounded three times; the last time at the battle of Lookout Mountain, the ball taking effect in the shoulder. She was dressed in male attire, and was conveyed from the battle field to a hospital. On the Surgeon coming round to dress her wound her sex was discovered, and she was mustered out of the service. Mary is by no means bad looking.

RESOLUTIONS,

ADOPTED BY THE UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

Resolved, That this Convention, representing the Union voters of Adams county, assembled to put in nomination candidates to be supported at the coming election by the loyal voters of the County, under the trying difficulties in which the nation is involved by reason of the desperate efforts making by armed traitors in the field, and secret traitors at home, to destroy the Government and involve the country in ruin, deems it right to renew the expression of its devotion to the cause of the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That we hereby re-affirm the sentiments expressed by the Union county Convention of September last, and express our determination to stand by the Government in its efforts to crush the Rebellion which is seeking to destroy alike the Constitution and Union, and with them the noblest civil institutions ever committed to the guardianship of a free people.

Resolved, That as this Rebellion originated in the ambitious purposes of wicked politicians and Traitors, there can be no honorable Peace until the Rebellion has been crushed, and the majesty of the Government vindicated in the punishment of the conspirators who have inaugurated Civil war. Until the States in Rebellion lay down their arms, and submit to the lawful authority of the General Government, we hold it to be the duty of all true and loyal citizens to give a cordial and hearty support to the Government, and thus enable our gallant soldiers in the field to conquer an honorable Peace.

Resolved, That we denounce the efforts of sympathizers with Treason and Rebellion in the Northern States, to sow the seeds of dissension and disaffection among our people, at a period when the nation is struggling for existence, as directly calculated to give life and energy to the Rebellion—paralyze the arm of the General Government—and cripple our armies in the field. He who, in this emergency, interposes obstacles to the prompt reinforcement of our armies, must be held responsible for disasters to those armies, and guilty of the blood of those of our friends and brothers who may be thus left to fight out this war, victims to armed Rebellion in their front and treasonable sympathy in their rear.

Resolved, That having the fullest confidence in the loyalty and integrity of the candidates this day put in nomination, we pledge to them our cordial support, and invoke for them the support of all loyal men who love their country, and forgetting party ties, are willing to unite with us in laboring for a restoration of the Government to the high and lofty position among the nations it maintained before bad men commenced their wicked War against it.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the citizens of Adams county have suffered largely by the recent Rebel invasions, we believe that they should be indemnified by the State, and we hereby instruct the candidate for Assembly this day nominated, in case of his election, to urge upon the next Legislature full and prompt indemnity to our citizens for losses thus sustained.

Resolved, That we accept the Resolutions adopted by the Union National Convention, as constituting a political creed eminently adapted to the times—sound and patriotic—and to which every loyal citizen can cordially respond. And we hereby pledge to the Nominees of said Convention for President and Vice President, our cordial support.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism and the unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and endorse, as demanded by the emergency, and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the provisions of the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in Slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry out these and all other Constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country with full and complete effect.

Resolved, That in Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, we have a candidate for Vice President whose patriotism and intense devotion to the Government and the Union have been signally displayed during the present Rebellion by a bold and uncompromising hostility to Treason and Traitors, and thus endeared himself to every loyal patriot in the land.

Resolved, That we renew our thanks to the gallant soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, who have perilled, and are still periling their lives in defence of their country, and in vindication of the honor of our flag—and we to day congratulate them upon the success of the Constitutional amendments giving them the right to unite with us in the selection of men to control the National State and Local Governments—a success achieved despite the secret intrigues and opposition of the enemies of the Government.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

PALMERSTON'S LAST ON MEDIATION.—Somebody is all the time pestering Lord Palmerston by asking him what he is going to do about mediation in our affairs. The following is his last response to a question of this kind, put by Mr. Lindsay in the House of Commons:

"Lord Palmerston—I can assure you my honorable friend that Her Majesty's Government deeply lament the great sacrifice of life and property in America, and the distress which that war has produced in this country. But we have not thought, that in the present state of things there was any advantage to be gained by entering into concert with any other Powers for the purpose of proposing or offering mediation, or of negotiating with the Government of the United States or of the Confederate States to bring about a termination of this unhappy war. (Hear, hear.")

☞Secretary Fessenden, it is said, expresses much gratification at the manner in which the new loan is being taken by the people. Returns are, as yet, received from but comparatively few points, but the aggregate reported officially and unofficially is already over ten millions of dollars.

[From the N. Y. Examiner.]

The 7 30 Government Loan.

Many of the advantages of this loan are apparent on their face, but there are others that will be best understood after consideration. Among them there are,

ITS ABSOLUTE SECURITY.—Nearly all active credits are now based on Government securities. Banks of issue and Savings banks hold them in large quantities—in many cases, more than the entire amount of their capitals—and they hold them as the very best and strongest investment they could possibly make. If it were possible to contemplate the financial failure of the Government, no bank would be any better or safer. Savings banks that allow their depositors but five per cent. can only pay interest or principal in greenbacks or notes of State banks. Banks of issue and discount can not ask or get anything better than Government paper in payment of customers' notes, and they prefer it to all other, for they are compelled to redeem their own notes in that paper as the circulating medium next to specie in value. By the issue of this loan the U. S. Treasury becomes a *Savings bank for the people.*—There are none stronger—none more solvent, and not one that pays so *liberally* for the use of money. You may deposit fifty dollars or fifty thousand. The more you put in, the more you will aid and strengthen the Government, and the more valuable will be the remaining currency of the country.

ITS LIBERAL INTEREST.—The *general* rate of interest is six per cent., payable annually. This is seven and three tenths, payable semi-annually. If you lend on mortgage, there must be a searching of titles, lawyers' fees, stamp duties and delays, and you will finally have returned to you only the same *kind* of money you would receive from the government, and less of it. If you invest in this loan, you have no trouble. If there is no National bank at hand, any banker will obtain it for you without charge, and pay you the interest coupon at the end of six months as a most convenient form of remittance to his city correspondent. If you wish to borrow ninety cents on the dollar upon it, you have the highest security in the market to do it with. If you wish to sell, it will bring within a fraction of cost and interest at any moment. It will be very handy to have in the house.

ITS CONVERTIBILITY INTO A SIX PER CENT. BOND.—Here comes an advantage that must not be lost sight of. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7-30 loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from this date as the Government may elect. For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about eight per cent in the New York market, and have sold at 109 to day (July 28). Before the war, U. S. six per cent stocks sold at a much higher rate—and were once bought up by the U. S. Treasury under a special act of Congress at a premium of not less than 20 per cent. There is no doubt that this option of conversion is worth at least two or three per cent. per annum to the subscriber to the loan, thus increasing the actual rate of interest to about ten per cent. Notes of the same class issued three years ago, are now selling at a premium that fully proves the correctness of this statement.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION—But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress, exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation. On the average this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country. Can greater inducements be asked for them, than those we have enumerated?

The Secretary of the Treasury has been told that he must "*buy money* at the highest rate necessary to command it;" that he should sell his obligations "for what they would bring," so as to lead the market; but the Secretary will do no such thing. If Shylock bought bonds at 90 in August, he would demand a concession of another ten per cent. in September, and twenty in October, until he would finally offer to lend only the interest and keep the principal. If Government securities are worth anything, they are riedly worth all their face calls for in gold, and the country is not so poor in spirit or in purse as to submit to any such sacrifice as Shylock demands. There is but a limited supply of money seeking investment at any time, and the Government offers to pay liberally for its use. At the rate of seven and three tenths per cent. per annum, to say nothing of the collateral advantages, it is the strongest borrower in the market, and every feeling of interest, as well as patriotism and duty, should induce our readers to invest in its loan.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Mr. E W. Clarke, a young and wealthy planter of Prince George's county, put an end to his life on Saturday by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He had been for some time in a gloomy condition of mind, and his friends were preparing to take him on a journey, hoping that he would derive benefit from a change of air and scene.—On Friday he wrote a letter, in which he stated he could not trust himself any longer, and expressed the desire that $10,000 of his estate should be given to a lady to whom he was betrothed.

Mrs. Mulligan, a lady residing in the same neighborhood, has also deceased, and Mrs. Contee, widow of Captain John Contee, late of the navy, who was an accomplished lady, essayed to visit one of her daughters, and although in usual health, she expired within half an hour after crossing the threshold.

By this striking mortality three large estates, in the very best portion of Maryland, will soon, under legal forms, pass into new hands.—*Wash. Star.*

☞A rebel pirate called the Tallahassee, and commanded by John Taylor Wood, made her appearance off the coast of New Jersey, on Thursday, and captured seven vessels, about 60 miles southeast of Sandy Hook, and destroyed them, sending their crews to the shore in a yawl boat. The Tallahassee is represented to be a small English built steamer, and carries pivot guns fore and aft, and four broadside guns, is a slow sailer, and when first seen was flying the American flag. The steamer Evening Star, which arrived in New York from New Orleans, was chased by the pirate, who fired three shots at her, but out sailed her.

Stamps on Receipts.

The Boston Advertiser speculates as follows in regard to the operation of the law requiring stamps on receipts:

Receipts for the payment of any sum of money or for the payment of any debt exceeding twenty dollars, not being for the satisfaction of any mortgage, or judgment or decree of any court, and a receipt for the delivery of any property, now require a two cent revenue stamp. As this is something new in this country, there will doubtless be some question as to which party shall pay for the stamp. The general principle seems to us to be this:

If A owes B $21, B is of course entitled to that amount; if A requires a certificate of its payment, A should pay the expense, namely, two cents. But "circumstances alter cases," and if A patronizes B's hotel, or buys shoes of C and pays cash, B and C to secure a continuance of A's custom, will generally put on the stamp and say nothing about it. If A, however, instead of paying cash, wants a credit of three or six months, it would be quite the thing for him to pay for the stamp in return for the accommodation which he has received. The idiosyncrasies of men will of course manifest themselves in this matter, as in others.—We know of a man who had an opportunity to sell an estate for $2,600, but who entertained serious thoughts of letting it go for $2,500, to save three dollars on the stamp. There will doubtless be frequent cases of "dodging" and sharp practice, but the general system among honorable men will probably be about what we have indicated above.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that:

Lawyers, conveyancers, claim agents, physicians, surgeons, dentists, cattle brokers, horse dealers, and peddlers under the new law, though associated in business, must take license individually, and cannot be licensed as a firm. Where persons belonging to either class have taken license as a firm, such license, with the approval of the collector, may be transferred to a member of the firm, and the others must take a new license.

Where any person shall claim an exemption from a license tax, as dealer, manufacturer, apothecary, confectioner, eating-house keeper, tobacconist, cattle broker, builder, contractor, or insurance agent, because of his annual receipts being less than the sum which determines the liability according to the act, it will devolve on him to show to the satisfaction of the assistant assessor that his annual sales or receipts do not exceed that sum, and the assistant assessor may demand of him a statement in writing of his actual and estimated receipts. If he shall fail to satisfy the assistant assessor of the amount of his receipts or sales, the assistant assessor may make whatever examination may be in his power, and assess the license tax as in his judgment may appear just. If he should be unable to obtain evidence sufficient to justify him in making an assessment, it will be his duty to report the case to the assessor, who may proceed under the 14th section of the act to elicit the necessary evidence, on the basis of which the assessment may be made.

The Victory of General Averill.

The telegraph has already informed our readers that this dashing cavalry General has punished the rebels rather severely in their retreat from Chambersburg. The capture of over five hundred prisoners, all the rebel artillery, trains and colors, and a large quantity of small arms, at Moorefield, West Virginia, seems to be quite fully confirmed.

Whilst General Averill was in the vicinity of Chambersburg, when the pirate M'Causland was burning that town, a large number of our citizens here complained of the tardiness of General Averill's movement and censured him for not attacking the house-burners; but we learn from undoubted sources that General Averill never received the dispatches which Gen. Couch had forwarded to him, and that he was not aware of the situation of matters at that place. Had the dispatches alleged to have been sent by General Couch been received, General Averill would have promptly moved on the rebels, notwithstanding his force was broken down and the horses worn out. As soon as the General discovered the rebel doings at Chambersburg, he went to work and pursued them with all the forces at his command until they were driven from M'Connelsburg, where he halted, under the belief that General Kelly's forces would meet them at Hancock and drive them back. If that had been done the rebels would have been between two fires, and General Averill was ready to strike an effective blow, but General Kelley was not there, and General Averill went single handed in pursuit of them until he overtook them at Moorefield, where he punished them severely. We regard General Averill as one of the best cavalry officers in the service, who has rendered the country invaluable service.

A Contrast.

A few days since a rebel leader, McCausland, was burning Chambersburg, an undefended village in this State, which had never offered resistance, turning half naked women and babes out from their flaming houses, destroying churches and hospitals, and violating, with his robber crew, all the laws of honorable warfare acknowledged among civilized nations. Two weeks earlier, a Union General—Rousseau—was in the heart of the rebel country, in Alabama; he found in a certain village, named Leachapoka, a depot of rebel stores and a factory. These were very properly burnt, but the adjacent houses of the citizens were saved by the personal exertions of the General and his soldiers—the latter put their blankets on the roofs. In Talledega, a Confederate gun factory was broken up rather than burned, for fear that private houses might also suffer. Again, at another station, the hospitals and tents for the sick rebels were carefully spared.

We like such contrasts, and we are not surprised at them. Gen Rousseau is the public officer of a great nation, and he is a gentleman; McCausland is a vulgar brigand and rebel, serving a horde of robbers.

CAIRO, August 9.—General Paine has ordered heavy assessments on the disloyal citizens of Hickman, Graves, Ballard and McCracken counties, Kentucky, for the benefit of the families of Union soldiers whose property has been destroyed by the rebels. Capt. Paine has gone to Hickman to collect the assessment.

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